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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925.

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GOOD FRIDAY.

HOW IT WAS SPENT BY THE MANY. YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

Cold Weather For Outdoor Jaunts.

The weather, although hardly ideal, held sufficiently fine during Good Friday to allow participation in most sports—except bathing, and indoor relaxation aplenty was provided by the cinemas and Lee White's Revue Company.

Fanning and Repulse Bay were the two most popular resorts yesterday, the first of the Easter holidays. Visitors to the former place found the old course in perfect condition after the recent rains and the new course giving promise of early play being allowed. The day's drying wind should contribute even further to the desired end.

The sun broke through occasionally to peep at parties strolling the beach at Repulse Bay and others comfortably seated in matsheds, but the rays were not strong enough or prolonged enough to tempt even the bravest to enter the water. The recent heavy rains appear to have done little damage even to those matsheds bordering streamlets.

Cricket is the chief sufferer as a result of the inclement weather, the grounds of most Clubs being hardly in fit condition to allow of play. Football, however, has suffered little handicap in this respect. The big match yesterday, Scotland v. the Rest, attracted a very large crowd. This match was in connection with the "Sunday Herald" Charity Cup Competition.

Good Friday Appeal.

That worshippers should meet there that Good Friday not only as spectators but as those who were trying to take some share in the sufferings of Our Lord was the appeal made by the Rev. T. B. Powell, M.A., at the morning's service at St. John's Cathedral.

After reading the story of the Passion, Mr. Powell said that even if the story were about one who was merely a man it would compel admiration and call for respect. But the one who hung on the Cross was not only a true man. He was the brightness of the Father's Glory, the express image of His Passion, God of God, very God of Very God.

We were not to think for a moment that the Cross was finished with and ended. It stood there perpetually to remind us of God's love, and what effect our sins had on Him. And just as He died through sin and ignorance he asked us at this time to die to our sins, to crucify our lower nature that out of it we might rise to the higher life.

It was surely a thing of importance for us to remember that it was a soldier who served Christ as He hung in agony. It was a soldier who when Our Lord cried out "I thirst" procured for him something to ease his terrible pain. Wherever the Gospel was preached this kindly simple act of an unknown soldier would stand as a monument of Christian service.

Union Church Sermon.

The new interpretation of life that Jesus Christ had given was the theme of the address at Union Church, Kennedy Road on Good Friday. Taking as his text, "Ye need not weep for me," the Rev. E. K. Higdon, M.A., who is acting for the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, emphasised that though the day was the anniversary of the death of Jesus they had not met to pronounce a funeral oration. Throughout the ages the Cross had stood for victory over discouragement and disappointment.

The work of Jesus for mankind was not a transaction of three hours' duration on the Cross, said the preacher, but of thirty years' life on earth in which He had taught men how to live by showing them the character of God. He had given not only a new interpretation of life but a new definition of death. He spoke of it as a sleep and when He came to meet His own He took it as calmly as though He were lying down for the night's rest.

Since the Crucifixion man had been able to face the supreme issues of life with much more fortitude, and one of the greatest benefits arising out of the supreme sacrifice paid by Jesus was the knowledge that having lived man's life and died His death, He could understand all the experiences of man. When wounded soldiers were dying in shell holes in no-man's land they

could remember that Jesus had faced death under hard and uncomfortable circumstances and could sympathise with them.

St. Andrew's Church.

The pride of the Pharisees, the stupidity of the people the cowardice of Pilate and their application were the three main points of the trial scene, taken by the Rev. E. K. Quick, M.A., who conducted the morning service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday.

Holy Day.

"The Way of the Cross" was the feature of most services at the Catholic Cathedral and churches. "The Way of the Cross" followed the tenebrae in the afternoon at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and was the main feature of the day's devotion at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, and the Rosary Church, Kowloon.

Kowloon is Holy Day and the ceremony of the Blessing of the Paschal Candle and of the Font was conducted at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9.30. High Mass was conducted at 8 a.m.

Easter Day.

On Easter Day at St. John's

SENATE DEFEAT.

French Cabinet Resigns. LONG DEBATE SEQUEL.

"VIVE HENRIOT!" AND "AU REVOIR!"

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, April 10.
The Government was defeated

FRANCE'S PREMIER.



in the Senate by 156 votes to 132.
Paris, April 10.
After rejection of the vote of

FIGHTING THE PIRATE.

WHEN WOMEN TAKE TO ARMS. VILLAGE'S SEARCH-LIGHT.

Machine Guns and Light Artillery.

Just as pikestaffs were stored in churches on the South Coast of England during the Napoleon scare, so are arms kept ready by small communities in the province adjoining Hongkong to fight pirates and bandits.

That old fable of the Chinese constable who ran into Wanchai when a police whistle was blown in the Central district can be applied to the present anti-piracy measures up-country. The military are too busy with the "garrison" duty and the river patrols when a British or other gunboat and a Hongkong armed launch appears in sight there is much rejoicing. But there are innumerable places where even the smallest boats cannot go. These places have to shift for themselves.

Even a small village comprising only a few hundred souls would have a watch-tower which serves the double purpose of being a fort as well. Volunteers are called for and the poor of the village are paid for duty. An almost unceasing vigil is kept. When the alarm is sounded even the women take to arms to repel the marauders. Each house, no matter how poor, possesses at least one fireplace, of obsolete pattern.

In a Heungshan village which is the home of former comrades of the Douglas S.S. Co., a powerful searchlight has been

installed and this is turned on the countryside to detect robber gangs which may plan a raid of a night. Since the advent of the searchlight, this village has been immune from outside attack.

Some of the villages have erected systematic barricades. Community arsenals are not uncommon but, as already stated, private arms ownership is very extensive. Although butts are seldom put up, target practice is often taken up with advantage, but the methods are crude. In villages and small townships where many have been abroad, machine-guns and even light artillery have been introduced. One chain of villages and hamlets in the Sze Yap is joined up by a field telephone and combined resistance is offered so soon as the general alarm is sounded. In addition to the telephone, some very ancient pieces of cannon are posted at the more exposed places and serve as spitfires and muzzle loaders which emit everything but shells.

Clans which live close to bandit dens generally consider discretion as being the better part of valour. Their members act, and receive payment for, as transport servants and commissariat servants for the knights of the hills making the latter more or less dependent on their goodwill in return for indulgence.

In more recent years, the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in the towns and the Village Volunteers in the more out-of-the-way places have been organised and maintained by the civil population, and have rendered useful service but piracy is still rampant.

STAR'S NEW DRAW.

FLORODORA COMPANY TO-NIGHT.

Quite one of the brightest little shows that has yet come to Kowloon is the Florodora Company which begins a brief season in the Star Theatre this evening. Composed of Spanish and Filipino artists, the Company more than holds its own in the excellence of the performances it presents. The programme consists chiefly of vocal and dancing items—the former including pieces from grand opera, musical comedy and vaudeville; the latter some skilful toe work and several pretty ballet effects. The artists are all young and comely, and altogether it can safely be said that the entertainment they submit is one that is sure to give the greatest pleasure. Further variety is added to the evening's programme by an excellent photoplay called "Lovers' Lane," a product of the famous Warner Brothers Studio.

\$100,000 FINE?

CANTON FANTAN KING RELEASED.

WEDDING INCIDENT.

Canton's fantan king, who was recently arrested by the Yunnanese command for being publicly married during the period of mourning for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been released.

As reported in the "China Mail" last week, a detachment of soldiers surrounded his house while the wedding was being held and took him into custody.

According to a vernacular paper, he took the option of a fine of \$100,000. Half of this sum, it is said, was paid by himself and the other half by the Canton fantan monopoly.

Tenders for the supply of approximately 400 tons of Welsh and 22,000 tons of other grades of coal for the Government in one year are invited, says the "Gazette."

Silk shipped by the Blue Funnel steamer Patroclus on the 10th March was delivered at Marseilles on 6th last, a transit of 27 days.

LOCAL PRESSMAN'S PRETTY WEDDING.



Photo by Mae Fong.

White heather among the bride's bouquet provided a real "whiff" from Scotland on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. R. C. Wilson, of the "South China Morning Post" staff, to Miss J. H. Wilson, late of Edinburgh. Mrs. H. W. Chandler was Matron of Honour, Miss J. Matthews, bridesmaid, Mr. F. Oliver, best man, and Capt. C. J. Thomson gave the bride away.

Cathedral Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7, 8 and 12 and Matins at 11 at which latter Mrs. Bowes-Smith is to sing "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" and the Choir the two choruses "Since by Man" and "Even so in Christ." There is to be a Children's Service at 3 p.m. and Evensong at 6 p.m.

LAST MONTH'S RAIN.

The rainfall for the month of March at the Botanical Gardens was 8.38 inches on 16 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 8.03 inches on 13 days, and at the Police Station, Tai-po, it was 5.49 inches on 13 days.

The lowest barometer reading, at sea level, was 29.785 inches at 4 p.m. on the 26th.

The minimum squall velocity, as recorded by the Dines-Baxendell anemograph, was at the rate of 51 miles per hour at 7.73 a.m. on the 30th.

confidence, the Senate moved a vote of non-confidence.
Seathing Criticism.

Paris, April 10.
The Senate's vote followed a long debate in which the former Finance Minister, M. Francois Martel, and the former Premier M. Poincare, scathingly criticised M. Herriot's financial policy.

M. Herriot replied, repeating yesterday's arguments that his predecessors were responsible for the present crisis.
The result of the vote was received by the Opposition standing in silence while the Ministerialists shouted "Vive Herriot!" and "Au Revoir!"

Quick Work.

Paris, April 10.
After a hasty meeting at the Grand Hotel, the Government leaders went to the Elysee at ten o'clock to submit the Government's resignation to the President, M. Doumergue.

Paris, April 10.
M. Doumergue has accepted the Government's resignation.

WOMEN DECOYS.

FOUR "CROOKS" FROM MACAO.

EXPERT CARD SHARPERS.

Four well known "crooks" have come over to Hongkong from Macao, says the "China News," a local vernacular paper. These are expert card sharpers.

The vernacular paper says that they have taken up residence in Coine Road and Staunton Street living in the height of fashion and elegance. One of their alleged favourite dodges is to entice young boys by means of women decoys.

According to the report, an innocent returned emigrant from America who was interested in land speculations has been lured of \$4,000 by men of this type.

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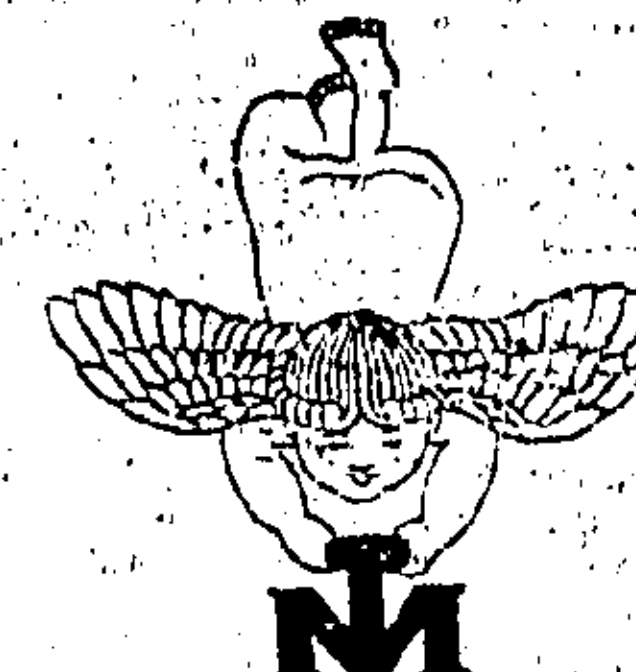
India Gauze, Fine Lisle Thread, Aertex Cellular, B.V.D. and open knit Vests and Drawers await your inspection.

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Commencing 7th

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$50,000,000
PAID-UP AND FULLY PAID UP \$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... \$4,000,000
STRIKING..... \$20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF..... \$20,000,000
PROFITABLE.....

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G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
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W. L. Bell, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. C. Lane.
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LONDON BANKERS:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1925.

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THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed calendar month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital..... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund..... £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
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A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 8, 1923.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:

96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital..... Frs. 75,000,000
Paid-up Capital..... Frs. 35,000,000
Reserve Funds..... Frs. 65,857,288.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,
Batavia, Canton, Shanghai,
Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Dairen, Harbin, Kobe, London,
Lyons, Manila, Moscow, New York,
Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya,
Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; City of London; National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, March 20, 1924.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LTD.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund..... Yen 80,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

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Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Moscow, New York, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1925.

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Jewelry, Watches, and Wedding Rings
A SPECIALTY.
All of highest grade in the Colony
WINDSOR BROS.
10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

ROAD BRIDGE.

NEW SCOTTISH ENTERPRISE.

The proposed construction of a road bridge over the Fifth of Forth has aroused great interest in Scotland. The idea of such a bridge was first suggested by J. Inglis Ker, a well-known authority on motor insurance in London and Edinburgh, and to his energy and enthusiasm the progress of the scheme is due. In the promoter's own words:

In other parts of the world great boulevards and highways, and imposing bridge structures, undreamt of 20 years ago, are now in course of construction. There is no reason why Scotland—the cradleland of many eminent engineers—should be behind other countries in the new movement. It is indeed in the natural order of things that the country which gave the world its finest achievement in railway bridges should now lead the way in road bridge engineering. Mr. Ker contends that a road bridge is feasible and practical from the financial as well as the engineering point of view. In this he is supported by Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads and Bridges under the Ministry of Transport. It is stated that the heads of large commercial houses on both sides of the Forth have supported the proposal and consider that "the bridge would never be free from traffic, night or day."

It is estimated that the bridge would cost £4,000,000, and that it would run parallel to the present railway Forth Bridge. An eminent engineer has already carried out a survey and recommends a bridge of the suspension type, with the island of Inchgarvie as the central foundation. The total length would be 8560 feet, and the main part would consist of two centre spans of 2400 feet. The width of the roadway would be 66 feet, including the footpaths. The clearance of each of the two centre spans above water level would be 150 feet. It is considered that the work would employ 5,000 men for four years.

There is an important "dock extension" scheme proposed at Leith, and if carried out this, together with the new bridge, would do much to expand the coal, oil, and kindred industries in the Lothians and Fife. It is understood that the Government is prepared to meet all preliminary expenses in regard to the proposed road bridge over the Tay, and it is felt that the same consideration should be given to the Forth project, which is of national concern.

A conference of local authorities to consider the proposal was recently convened by the town councils of Edinburgh and Dumfries. The chair was taken by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and representatives of the affected areas—such as Edinburgh, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Fifeshire—attended the meeting. The following resolution was adopted:

That the conference is agreed as to the importance of the proposed road bridge across the Forth, but is of opinion that no further progress can be made without a full preliminary survey, and that, as the bridge will form a link in a national highway, the whole cost of this preliminary survey should be borne by the state and that representation should be made to the Ministry of Transport to this effect.

The Ministry of Transport has already agreed to pay 75 per cent of the survey (estimated at £10,000), leaving 25 per cent to be raised locally.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

The profit of Gopeng Consolidated for the year ended September 30, 1924, was £109,003, plus £5,382 brought in. Quarterly dividends at rate of 9d. per share, together with bonus of 1s. per share, making 20 per cent. The directors have decided to write off £7,500 from pipe-line and mine equipment, to transfer £17,500 to the Gopeng Consolidated pipe-line (estimated cost of which is £75,000) carrying forward £12,207, subject to corporation tax. Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Kuala Lumpur, have received a telegram from the secretaries of the United Siam Betong Rubber Estates, Ltd., stating that the directors have decided to recommend subject to audit and usual adjustments, a final dividend in respect of the financial year ended December 31 last of 12 1/2 per cent payable on April 27. This makes a total dividend for the financial year of 17 1/2 per cent. The directors further recommend that £28,960 be carried forward to next account.

SUGAR PRICES.

A world crop of 24,671,000 short tons of sugar for the 1924-25 season is forecast by the American Department of Agriculture, which said that on this basis there was remote possibility that world sugar prices would rise during the coming season.

AUSTRIAN ENGINEERS'
DIFFICULTIES.

THE PROBLEM OF MARKETS.

Although there has been a slight improvement in the state of the Austrian engineering industry, the position is still unfavourable. The obstacles in the way of improvement are many, though undoubtedly the loss of the old markets is the most important factor. The engineering industry was strongly developed in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, and most of the production was for home consumption, the Bohemian and Austrian firms supplying a population of over 50 million people.

After the collapse of the monarchy the Austrian engineering works had to seek new export markets, and here they have had to meet the competition of the much better organised export trade of Great Britain and Germany. Competition with Germany was particularly difficult, as the Rhinish and Westphalian industries were used to the construction of standardised machinery. By now some Austrian firms, particularly those manufacturing motors, turbines, and machine tools, have gone in for standardised production.

Another great difficulty is that of raw materials, such as steel, semi-products, having to be imported. The most serious difficulty, however, is the protective tariffs of the neighbouring States and also of other countries. The Austrian engineering industry, for example, was exploring considerable quantities of machinery to Spain until a so-called "dumping surcharge" of 80 per cent was adopted by that country. Austria has now concluded a trade treaty with Spain, and since February 16 this dumping surcharge has been abolished. The real difficulties arise, however, in trade with the neighbouring States. It is true that early in the year some of them waived the import prohibitions, but they substituted prohibitive duties. The worst offender is Hungary, the tariffs in that country amounting in many instances to over 60 per cent ad valorem. Czechoslovakia has reduced the tariff rates in the new treaty concluded with Austria, but they are still twice or three times higher than the Austrian, and amount, on the average, to 20 to 30 per cent ad valorem. The best markets for the time being for Austrian engineering products are Rumania and Yugoslavia, but industrial interests are watching with anxiety the Protectionist tendencies in these two countries.

The engineering industry also suffers from a shortage of credits, which in most cases cannot be had under 25 to 30 per cent interest per annum. The big works may get cheaper credit, there are cases where for long-term loans only 9 to 11 per cent was paid. Taxation, after the reductions which were carried through this year on the recommendation of the League of Nations Finance Committee, is no higher than in Great Britain. Industrialists still complain of the so-called welfare tax and the electricity tax, but these are lesser evils.

TRADING WITH CHINA.

At a recent meeting of the British Export Society Mr. C. R. Sloane made some interesting observations concerning changes in Chinese business methods. Before the war an immense amount of business was transacted with the old class of Chinaman without a single contract being written. Unfortunately, the Chinese learnt a great deal during the war, when Western business methods were slack and it was the common thing for contracts to be repudiated. So long as he can pay and take his goods away there is still no better man to deal with as a buyer than the Chinaman, but as soon as he is in difficulties he is a slippery customer.

Mr. Sloane thought that Great Britain was not getting all the trade she should in China, notwithstanding the fact that British firms predominated as regards financial position, ability, and variety of interest. He did not attach much importance to U.S. competition in China, any geographical advantage being offset by the fact that the Americans do not understand the Chinese. Japan was more to be feared, and although there was much talk of the boycott of Japanese goods, the Chinese were essentially a practical people and conveniently forgot the boycott if it were in their interests to do so.

ARE YOU BLONDE OR
BRUNETTE?

It is a physiological fact that dark persons are more subject to skin diseases than those who are fair. Every body needs laxative assistance sometimes, and Pinkettes, suit both sexes, at once and every day. They correct constipation, dispel biliousness, with head-ache, liver-ache, and the complexion, purify the blood. For Pinkettes give regular relief. Your doctor will tell you that a port of 100 cents the bottle from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Kingston Road, Shanghai.

GOLD COIN PERIL.

SOUNDING A WARNING.

Reversion to a gold standard is often supposed to mean that the gold sovereign will once more pass into circulation, said Mr. Reginald McKenna, in an address on the "Restoration of the Gold Standard," delivered before the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons. "If it were allowed to happen, I am afraid it would be disastrous to our trade prospects. It is estimated that before the war £120,000,000 in gold coin was in circulation; to-day the total required would certainly be over £200,000,000. The demand for this total would immediately cause a fall in prices. "The indispensable condition of a true gold standard is that we should have freedom to export to pay our debts, and I would not risk any demand for gold merely for internal currency purposes."

WORLD'S LINSEED CROP.

The Bureau of General Statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture states, that the data received concerning the areas and yields per acre of the world's linseed crop shows that in 1924 the area sown for linseed was 18,056,000 acres and the crop 75,171,000 cwt., as compared with 14,422,000 acres and 69,223,000 cwt. in 1923. The average for the years 1920-4 was 13,747,000 acres and 60,572,000 cwt., as compared with the average of the years 1909-13 of 15,515,000 acres and 60,685,000 cwt. A great recovery in linseed cultivation has taken place in recent years, and while the area under linseed is about 10 per cent less than in the five pre-war years the yield in the

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 9.	Stock Exchange	APRIL 9.	Shareholders' Association
Name	Bank		
H.S.B.C. T.T. on selling rate	London ... 2 3/8		2 3/8
and on Shanghai	... 2 3/8		2 3/8
Hongkong Bank 11 1/2	a London ... 2 13/16 n		2 13/16
Chartered Bank	... 2 1 1/2 b		2 1 1/2
P. & O. Bank	... 2 1 1/2 b		2 1 1/2
East Asia Bank	... 2 1 1/2 b		2 1 1/2
Mercantile Bank A B	2 13/16 b		2 13/16
do. C	2 13/16 b		2 13/16
Marine Insurance			
Canton Insurance	... 750 b. 750 a		750
North China Insurance	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Union Insurance	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Insurance Yangtze	... 750 b. 750 a		750
China Union	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Fire Insurance			
China Fire Insurance	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Hongkong Fire Insurance	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shipping			
Douglases	... 750 b. 750 a		750
H.K. Steamships	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Hongkong Tugs and Lighter	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Indo-China (Pref.)	... 750 b. 750 a		750
do. (Def.)	... 750 b. 750 a		750
do. (H.K. Reg.)	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shell Transport	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Star Ferries	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Water-boats	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Oriental Nav. Co.	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Refineries			
China Sugar	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Malayan Sugar	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Mining			
Kailan Mining Adm.	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Langkats	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shanghai Loans	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shanghai Exploration	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Single Langkats	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Rau	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Tromm Mines	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Ural Casp.	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Benquet Con	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.			
H. & K. Wharves	... 750 b. 750 a		750
H. & W. Dock	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shanghai Dock	... 750 b. 750 a		750
New Engineering	... 750 b. 750 a		750
H. K. Engineering	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Shanghai Hongkew	... 750 b. 750 a		750
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.			
H.K. & Shanghai Hotels	15.40 n.d. New		15.40 n.d.
H.K. Developments	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Hongkong Land	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Humphreys Estates	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Kowloon Land	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Princes Building	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
H.K. Realty	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
H.K. Territorials	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Rural Lands	... 80 Cents b		80 Cents
Cotton Mills.			
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.	... 111.85 b		111.85
Kung Yik	... 111.85 b		111.85
Leung Kung Mow	... 111.85 b		111.85
Oriental	... 111.85 b		111.85
Shanghai Cotton	... 111.85 b		111.85
Yangtze Power	... 111.85 b		111.85
Miscellaneous.			
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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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YOKO, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
HAWAII MARU ... Saturday 11th Apr.

MEXICO MARU ... Saturday 11th Apr.

SUMATRA MARU ... Monday, 20th Apr.

BANGKOK MARU ... Friday, 1st May.

ALOUETTA—Via Singapore and Hongkong.

SEATTLE MARU ... Sunday, 26th Apr.

HISTORIA, SEATTLE, YACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ARABIA MARU ... Sunday, 17th May.

HAIHONG—Via Hongkong and Peking.

TAIWA MARU ... Friday, 11th April.

JA-PAN PORTS.

CELEBRITY MARU ... Tuesday 2 at April.

ANDER MARU ... Wednesday 22nd April.

CHILUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 11th April, at 2 p.m.

KAIJO MARU ... Sunday, 19th April, at 2 p.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

KAO and KILUNG.

RATATA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Apr.

DAIREN via CHUPOO and SHANGHAI.

YANGLING MARU ... Friday, 10th Apr.

For further particulars please apply to:—
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Estimates furnished on application.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.**PROJECTED DEPARTURES.****SWATOW.**

Apr. 12—O. N. Nanking
13—O. N. Kaiting
14—O. N. Hsiao Maru
15—O. N. Kaiting
16—O. N. Kaiting
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AMOI.

Apr. 15—O. S. K. Hsiao Maru
16—O. N. Kaiting
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FOOCHOW.

Apr. 17—D. L. Hsiao Maru
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SHANGHAI.

Apr. 17—O. N. Kaiting
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YOKOHAMA.

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MOJI.

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SHANGHAI.

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SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

April 11.—Coronet Theatre.

"No More Women."

April 11.—World Theatre.

"Three Weeks."

April 11.—Queen's Theatre.

"Stardust."

April 11.—Star Theatre; the

Florida Vaudeville Company.

April 13.—Special Dinner

Dance, Hongkong Hotel Grill

Room.

April 20.—Annual reunion

dinner of all ranks in Volunteer

Headquarters.

April 21.—Eleventh annual

dinner of the Hongkong University

Medical Society, in the Hong-

kong Hotel, 8 p.m.

April 11 & 13.—Hongkong

Jockey Club's third extra race

meeting, 3 p.m.

April 15.—University Annual

Athletic sports, University

Ground, Pokfulam, 2 p.m.

PASSENGERS.**ARRIVALS.**

Per P. M. S. "Pao Lin" on Apr.

9.—Mr. H. W. Abbott, Mrs. E. F.

Andrews, Miss. Belle Andrews, Mr. and

Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

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Mrs. A. Angell, Mr. K. E. A. and

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QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

P. S.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,199	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
"NAGORE"	9,199	21st Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"LABOHE"	9,199	24th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	9,199	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORA"	9,199	30th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	9,199	3rd May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	9,199	6th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MORRA"	9,199	9th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGORA"	9,199	12th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SIGONIA"	9,199	15th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,199	18th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	9,199	21st May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	9,199	24th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	9,199	27th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	9,199	30th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	9,199	3rd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	9,199	6th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	9,199	9th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGORA"	9,199	12th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,199	15th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)			
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILWA"	10,000	30th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKUWA"	7,936	21st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALREA"	7,983	22nd May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

ASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)			
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th Apr.	Vanilla, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	4,950	3rd June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,950	2nd July	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,950	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	10th Sept.	do.

S.S. "Tanda" Calls at Kolumbanan.
The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Cebu, Kolumbanan, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union N.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN			
"TALAMBA"	8,018	15th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"TALINIA"	8,088	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TACOWA"	8,854	23rd Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe and Kobe.
"TAKUWA"	7,938	24th Apr.	Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,686	1st May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MORRA"	10,911	1st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAIREA"	7,932	5th May	Kobe.
"TAKA"	8,988	9th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"KANAN"	9,116	15th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TOILIA"	6,818	15th May	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,919	17th May	Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	28th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	8,000	6th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,981	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKA"	8,097	13th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	28th June	Shanghai and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,005	4th July	Moji and Kobe.
"KATHGAR"	8,005	10th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOODAN"	8,668	10th July	Shanghai and Kobe
"MACDONIA"	11,088	24th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	8,138	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TOILIA"	6,818	7th Aug.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,988	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"WARKUNDA"	18,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai
"KHY"	9,136	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KATARA"	8,903	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	2d Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.
Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passes measuring not more than 14 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central. HONGKONG Agents.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE
Operated for
**UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
BY COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY**
"25 DAYS HONGKONG TO PORTLAND"

Steamer	For Portland via Japan Ports
U.S.S.B. West Kader	April 30th
U.S.S.B. West Java	For Manila, Iloilo and Cebu
U.S.S.B. West Yuma	April 22nd
U.S.S.B. Oakridge	May 7th
U.S.S.B. Oakridge	June 3rd

All sailings subject to change without notice
Cargo accepted for Manila, Iloilo and Cebu.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail Overland Points in the U.S.A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine, with transshipment at Portland, Ore. via Panama Intercoastal steamer.
Address: Canton Agents
Room 26, Bank of Canton Building, John Manners and Co. Ltd., 8, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone Central 4871.

H. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, Wing Woo Street Ctl.
Phone Central No. 117.

SPORT CABLE.

HOME FOOTBALL. YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE STRUGGLES.

MORE SHUFFLING.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, April 10.
Results of league football matches played to-day, Good Friday, (home team given first) are as follow:-

League-Div. I.

HULDERFIELD GOING STRONG.

Aston V.	2	Manchester C.	1
Bolton W.	1	Leeds U.	0
Burnley	1	Notts. C.	0
Bury	0	Huddersfield	1
Liverpool	2	West Ham	0
Notts F.	0	Blackburn	2
Tottenham	0	Birmingham	1

League-Div. II.

LONDON'S POOR SHOWING.

Blackpool	1	Bradford C.	2
Clapton	1	Coventry	2
Crystal P.	0	Stoke	1
Fulham	1	Southampton	0
Manchester U.	2	Stockport	0
Oldham	1	Wednesday	1
Portsmouth	3	Middlesboro	1
Port Vale	1	Hull City	1
S. Shields	1	Derby C.	0

Div. III (South).

PLYMOUTH SCORE SEVEN.

Bournemouth	3	Aberdare	1
Brentford	3	Luton	0
Brighton	3	Swindon	1
Bristol R.	0	Exeter	1
Charlton	0	Millwall	2
Gillingham	3	Norwich	1
Newport	3	Swansea	0
Plymouth	7	Bristol C.	1
Reading	2	Southend	2
Watford	3	Merthyr	1

Div. III (North).

SEVERAL AWAY SUCCESSES.

Ashington	0	Durham	2
Barrow	0	Wigan	1
Chesterfield	1	Bradford	1
Darlington	2	Accrington	1
Doncaster	0	Southport	1
Lincoln	0	Walsall	1
N. Brighton	2	Hartlepool	1
Rochdale	3	Halifax	1
Wrexham	3	Rotherham	1
Crewe A.	2	Nelson	1

The next Criminal Sessions will be held on Monday, April 20.

TROUBLE BREWING.

RUSSIA AND POLAND ROUSED.

TRAIN MURDER SEQUEL.

(Reuter's Service.)

MOSCOW, April 10.

The Rosta Agency says that the Polish Minister M. Kentchinsky, replying to M. Chicherin's note protesting against the murder of two officers on March 31, and demanding strict enquiry and punishment of the culprits, while regretting the occurrence, deprecated the unfounded accusations of the Soviet regarding the matter.

M. Kentchinsky declared the decision with regard to the responsibility and punishment of the murders is an internal affair of Poland which cannot continue correspondence regarding the matter.

M. Chicherin in reply pointed out that the Polish Government by officially consenting to the exchange of the officers recognised the Soviet's interest in their fate. Therefore the Soviet cannot regard the affair with indifference.

CONSUL RECALLED.

M. Karchevsky, the Polish consul at Minsk, who is accused of concealing the priest Ussas has been recalled to Poland at the request of the Soviet.

The names of the United Motor Co., Ltd., and the Yangtze Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have been struck off the Register.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Detached house with garage and garden in Tai Po Road (continuation of oration Road) near Kowloon Tung Village. The house in newly built and contains Hall 2 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 6 Bathrooms, Kitchen, pantry, and servants' quarter. Hot and cold water installation. Bus passes door; 15 minutes to ferry. Rent \$450 per month. For further particulars apply Messrs. Raven & Basco Architects.

HOW IT GAINED A GOOD REPUTATION.

The way to gain a good reputation is to be what you appear. That is precisely how Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup, and bronchial trouble. Every bottle of this valued medicine is fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. For sale everywhere.

CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M/S

"JAVA"

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of April, 1925, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 14th of April, 1925, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underinsured before the 15th of April, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1925

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

From PORTLAND, ORE., JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"WEST KADER"

Voyage No. 15/64 Out

having arrived from above ports, on April 5th, 1925. Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All Cargo not taken delivery from steamer by April 5th, 1925, will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at consignees' risk, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe (Marine Surveyors) at the godowns on April 11th, 1925 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 12th, 1925, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before April 19th, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

**COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING
COMPANY**

Managing Operators.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1925



RAILINGS SURROUND ALTERNATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America. C. 8408, C. 8410, C. 8412.

SHIOZUKA MARU Thursday, 27th Apr. at 11 a.m.

TSUBAKI MARU Friday, 18th May

MAHARAJA LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

MAHARAJA MARU Saturday, 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.

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MAHARAJA MARU Saturday, 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.

"BEE BRAND"



GINGER

WAS

APPROVED BY ROYALTY

AT THE

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

PRESERVED BY

M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD.

THIS FAMOUS "BEE" BRAND GINGER IS MOST RELIABLE FOR BOLD GOOD COLOUR, AND FURTHERMORE IS MELLOW AND WELL PRESERVED.



COCONUT OIL

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE



Manufactured by
THE HOHONG OIL
MILLS, LTD.
at Singapore.



Sole Agents:
GOH GUAN HIN
64 Bonham Strand
West.

IVORY AND EMBROIDERY
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

THE SIND SILK STORE.

CHINA BUILDING. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHY LOONG

New Season. Preserved Ginger.
Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.
Office:—115, Bonham Strand East, 3rd floor. Tel. Central 2530.
Factory:—560-564, Canton Road, Yuenmatti. Tel. K869.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE - - 25 cts. PER COPY.

The "Overland China Mail" is obtainable every week on Friday morning at the office of the publishers (China Mail Building) 5, Wyndham Street in ample time for the mail.

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CHINA MAIL AND SUNDAY HERALD MOTOR CAR CLUB PRIZE GIVING.

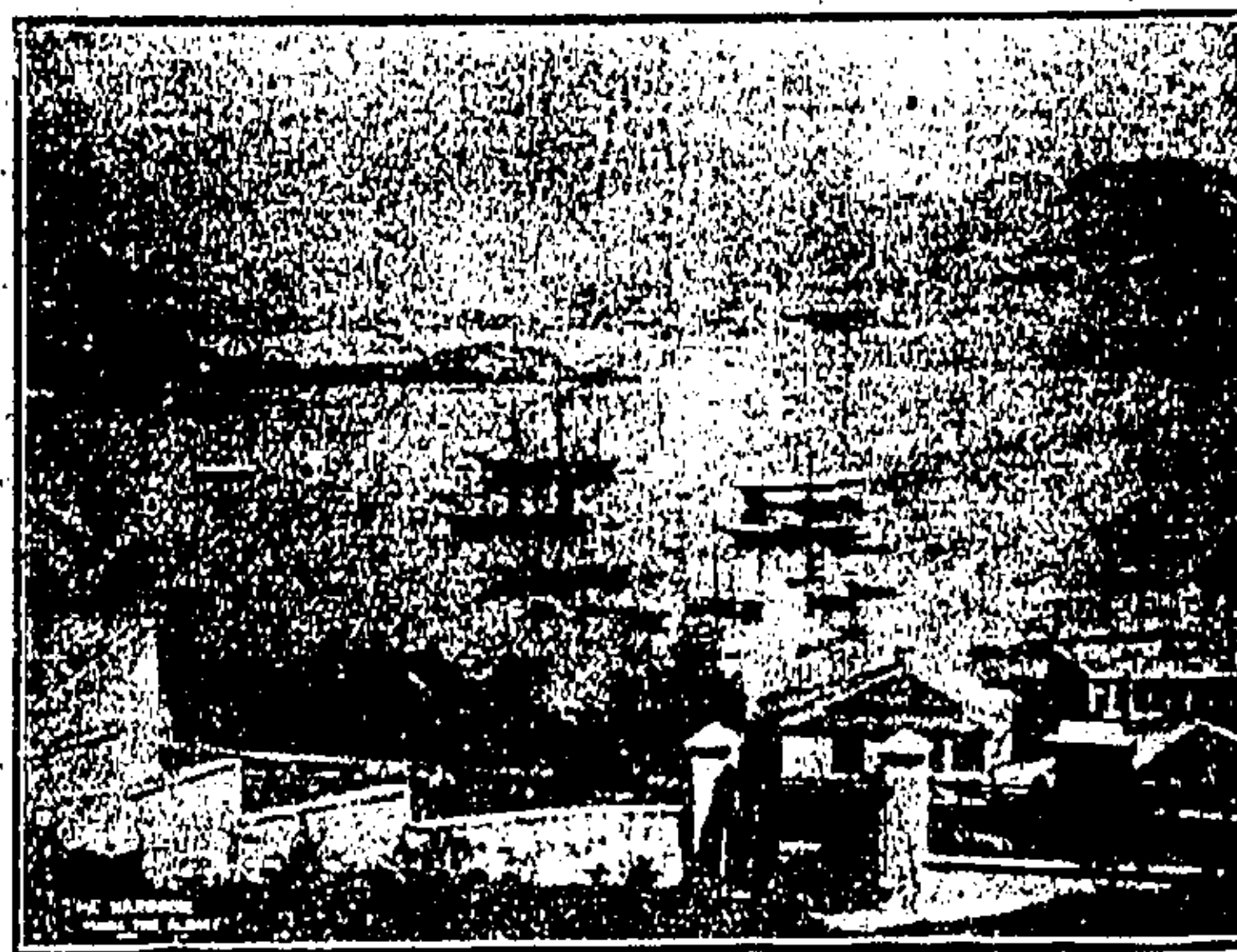


Photos by Mee Fong.

Above are shown the judges in the China Mail and Sunday Herald Motor Car Club, "snapped" during a moment's respite from their work of counting the votes last Saturday night. The right hand photograph shows the winners of three biggest prizes, Mrs. E. E. Ellis who won the Buick car (centre), Mrs. Elsie Danenberg who won the Chevrolet (right), and Miss G. Ellis who won the Collard and Collard piano (left).



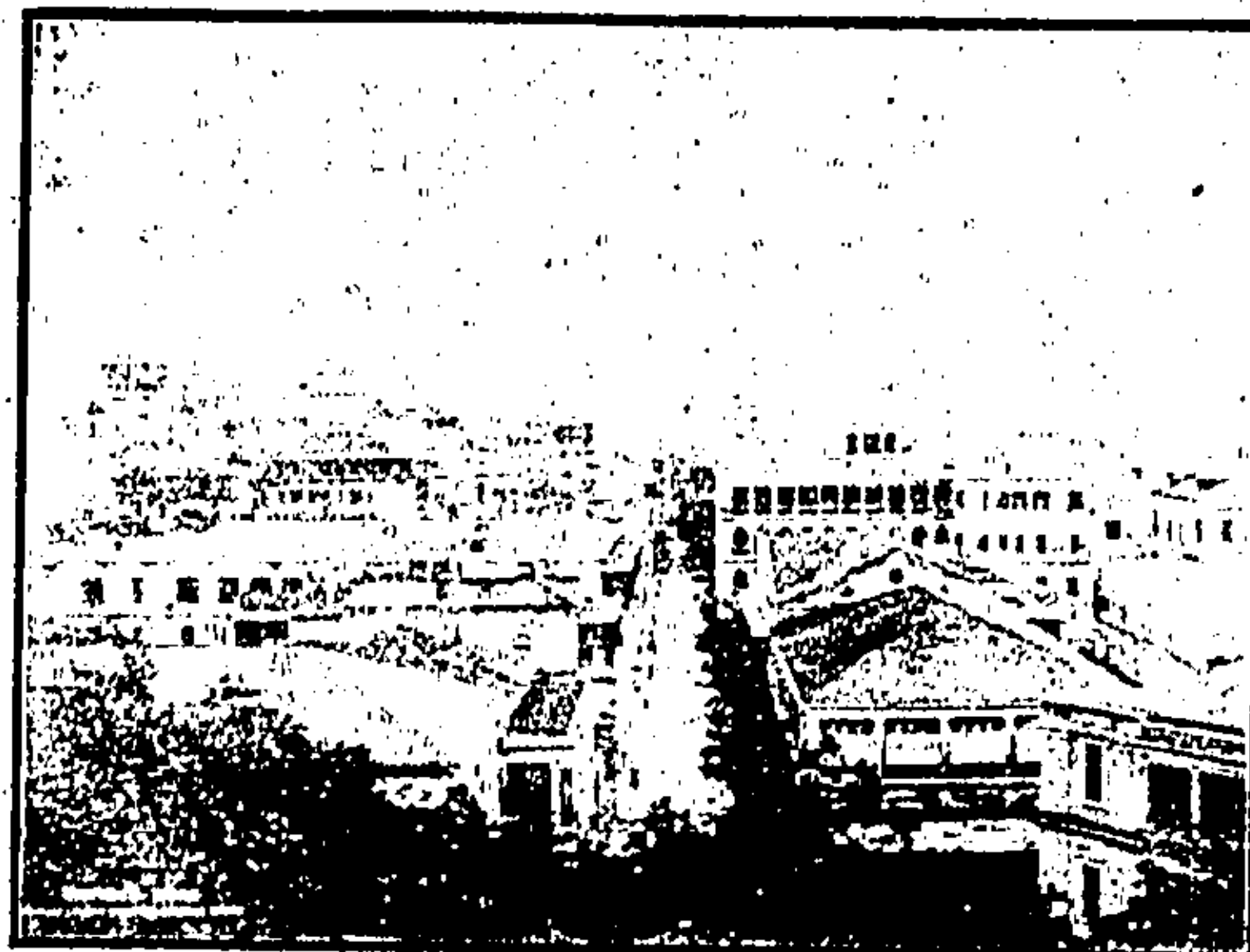
HONGKONG AS IT WAS ONLY SIXTY ODD YEARS AGO.



Contrast this with our crowded harbour of to-day!



Note the small number of houses.



Queen's Road Central without skyscrapers.



The old Praya front which is now Des Voeux Road Central.

HISTORIC SKETCH OF A FAMOUS SPOT.

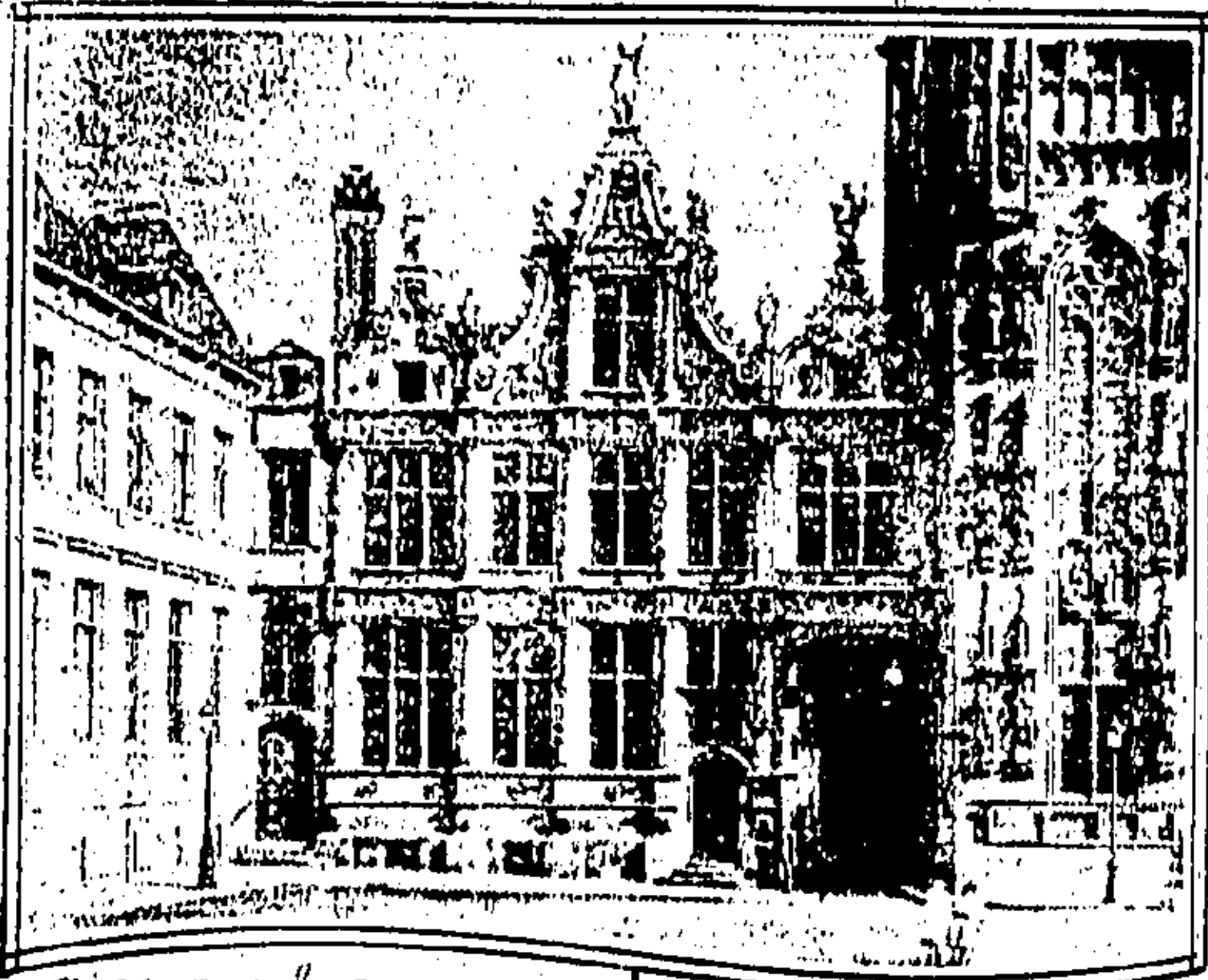


Sketch by George Chinnery, A.R.A. showing on the left the columnar entrance to the Residence of the Superintendent of the East India Company at Macao. The sketch was made about the time of the cession of Hongkong to the British about eighty years ago. Charles Elliot the founder of Hongkong resided here.



Photo by Mee Fong.
Miss Joy Nichols as she will appear in a Spanish Dance ensemble at Miss Kelsey's exhibition of dancing on April 23 and May 1.

BRUGES the ENCHANTED



PALACE OF JUSTICE
"LAW COURTS"



PORTE DU MARECHAL—
ONE OF THE OLD GATES
OF THE CITY—
THE ENCLAVING WALL
WAS FIVE MILES LONG



THE BUSY QUAYS OF CENTURIES AGO
ARE TODAY DESERTED

THE FAMOUS BELFRY OF BRUGES

(By LILIAN HAYDEN HESTON.)

Like the sleeping princess of the fairy story, the city of Bruges was cast into a deep sleep at the time of its greatest beauty and prosperity. This happened some four hundred years ago. All her exquisite buildings are as they then were; they have escaped the devastating process of modern progress. The streets which were once so busy are grass-grown today but that only adds to their picturesque loveliness. Her splendid harbour and river have filled up with silt and the world's ships no longer halter there, but this too is rather a cause of beauty than a detriment. Graceful swans float lazily on the shallow waters and flower-strewn marshes. Her wide quays no longer echo to the tread of busy men, but artists sit and sketch there and the quiet waters mirror quaint towers and bending trees. It is a dream city and one becomes a part of the dream when one is there. One's thoughts go back to those five centuries preceding the discovery of America when this fair city was centre of European commerce, when its trade with all the known world ranked foremost, when its wealth and prestige grew by leaps and bounds and kings came as her guests and sought alliance with her. One re-

members in amazement that a mouse "Battle of The Golden Spurs" when all the flower of French chivalry was beaten by this city of weavers. One thinks of the gorgeous pageants and processions of the olden time and the limitless power of those great Guilds which make the Trades-Unions of our own time seem weak indeed.

Way back in Caesar's time there was a tiny settlement where Bruges stands and he mentions it and its important bridge and fort. It was a marshy, dangerous place, as the city's enemies have ever found to their cost, and the inhabitants when outnumbered, as they usually were by their foes, spread reeds across the shallow waters and armies rode gaily to their death, not seeing the treacherous marsh.

The people of Bruges were hard workers and every bit of their prosperity was earned. The chief occupation was weaving, and the most important guild was composed of weavers, fullers, dyers and sheers. The famous cloth of Bruges was sealed and weighed and marked with the city's arms and passed everywhere without even being opened and examined. Buyers bought it sealed and knew that it was exactly as represented. The city, through the various guilds, was too stern with those who would like to

have cheated or given poorer quality or underweight. The penalty was imprisonment and later, when the prison sentence was finished, banishment from the city. No one dared to cheat and the buyers knew they were safe in taking the bales sealed and unopened.

Did Not Seek Trade.

Bruges never sought buyers nor went abroad to sell. Buyers came to her and thronged the place. So many came and the necessity was so great for banks and consuls and offices that Bruges set apart a large section of the city for the business offices of Russians, English, Germans, Danes and others. She had also a very extensive trade with the East, and stately ships sailed into the very town and were discharged and loaded under the vast "Water-Halle."

The city was so cut up by canals that it was formerly called the Venice of the North. Under the high Belfry was another great selling place. In the Rue aux Laines was a wool-market, and in the open squares of the city were, as everywhere in Europe, many trading places.

Downfall Rapid.

Bruges was at the very height of its importance and wealth in the fifteenth century and in this century the rapid downfall began. So sudden was the fall and so completely was the city left and

forgotten that its preservation seemed the work of enchantment. It fell asleep as suddenly as the enchanted princess and stayed beautiful to delight us modern tourists. No buildings were pulled down or destroyed, nothing was changed. It simply went to sleep for four hundred years and just waking up. Here one can see that the citizens, who are rubbing their eyes and trying to decide what to do next, will not think it progress to pull down all the landmarks and build sky-scrapers. They are already digging out her river and harbour, dredging them, and planning new ways of seizing again the com-

merce and trade of the world. You remember in the fairy story the princess and all her awakening court at once began again what they had been doing a hundred years before when the enchantment started. The people of Bruges, like the Germans, are born traders and no one can stop their making a success of it.

The All-Important Guilds.

There is no trades-union of to-day half so important in its power as were the guilds of Bruges. There were fifty-two of them and each was ruled by its own self-elected officers and by nine superior officers or deans who held

sway over them all. These men could be changed by vote of the members of the guilds. The whole city was under their hands and woe betide those who crossed their wishes. No foreigner was permitted to enter any guild and no one in the guild was allowed to gamble or lead a licentious life or use profane language, and his work must at all times be up to the required standard. All wages and payments and conditions of living were controlled absolutely by the guilds. A man could not even be buried outside of the graveyard of his own guild. The ringing of the great Belfry chimes, noted

through many centuries, was the signal for work to commence and stop, and no man was allowed to work overtime. Sundays and all feast days and the afternoons previous were holidays, and no work could be done on artificial light. The lights available were too dim to permit perfect work, up to the standard.

No trades could be carried on except in the city itself, and no employer could hire more than three men at a time. There were no factories and all work was done in small workrooms attached to a man's house. No one could train more than one apprentice a year. The workman was given three-fourths of the price received for the finished work and the employer must pay all costs of production out of the other fourth. Even so they all seem to have made money. So great was the reputation of the manufacture of Bruges that buyers for everything flocked to the city and wealth poured into her coffers. The citizens spent lavishly and a visiting queen of France said every woman in Bruges was a queen and dressed more elegantly than her own self. Private homes housed valuable collections of paintings. Books turned out from the marvellous press of Caxton, who lived in Bruges, were eagerly bought. Scholars and artists made much of the city and painters encouraged. From the eleventh to the middle of the fifteenth century was a golden age for Bruges.

Cause Of Her Downfall.

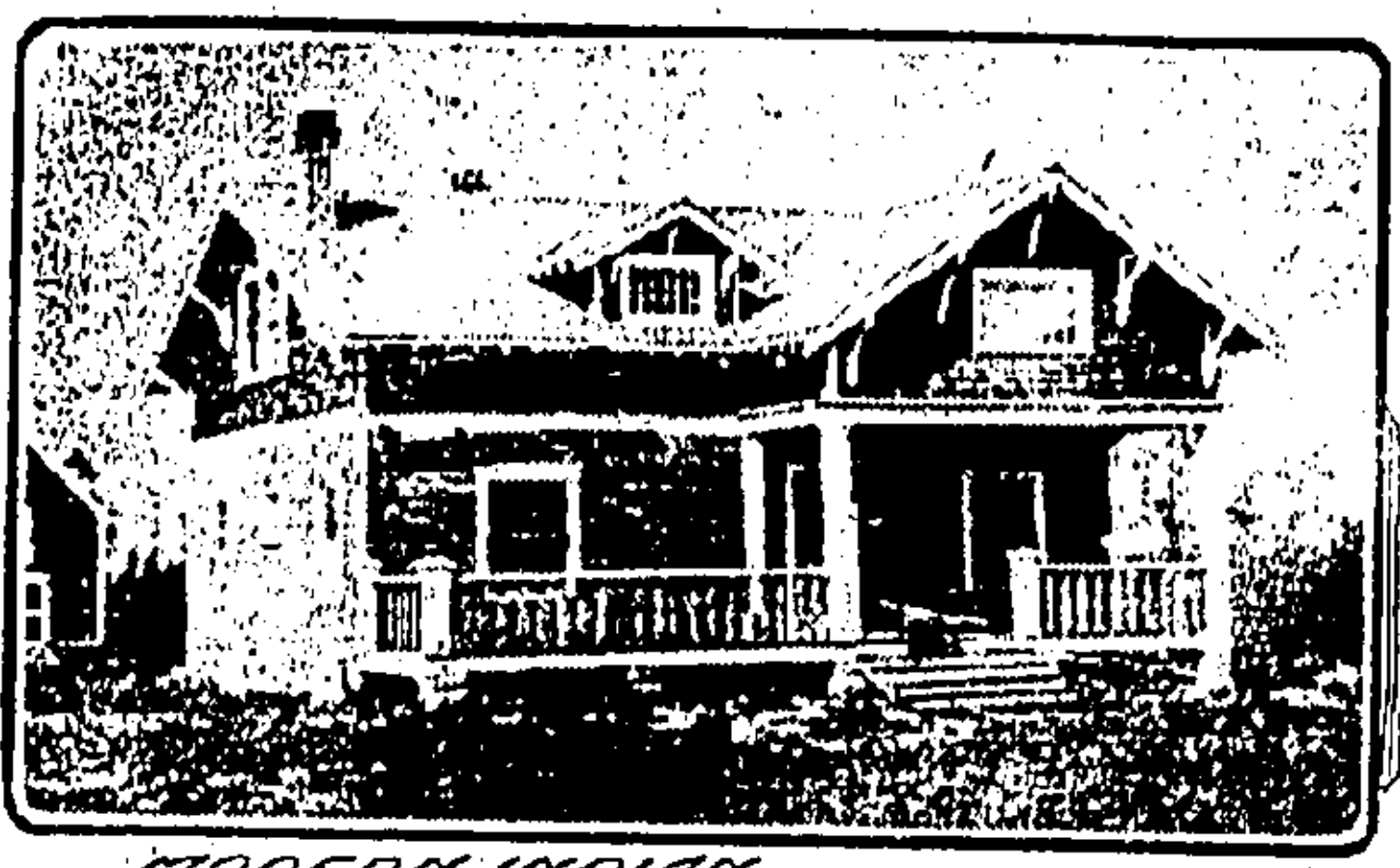
One chief cause was the fact that by intermarriages and treaties Bruges came under the power of Spain, and another was the filling up by shifting sands of her river and harbour, but the main reason was perhaps, as in the case of Venice and Pisa, the discovery of America, a new way to the East, and the turning of men's minds from trade to adventure and travel.

The high Belfry of Bruges was a watch tower from whose summit men announced the approach of enemies or the presence of fires. It dates from the twelfth century and contains a remarkable chime of 49 bells. There was once a statue of St. Michael on the top and afterwards the Lion of Flanders. The upper part was originally of wood and was twice burned and was replaced by stone. It is extremely tall, as it had to be away above all other buildings in order to serve its purpose as a watch tower.

The Beguinage.

One of the very quaintest and most delightful of convents or, as it might be called, old ladies' homes, is known as the Beguinage. It consists of many small, garden-surrounded, white buildings in each of which lived a lady, usually of advanced age, sole mistress of her own establishment, her servants, her purse and all affairs of her house hold, but alone in the world, and in this community for protection and company. It is a peaceful, lovely place. Near it are some of the most picturesque parts of the city.

I do hope Bruges will stay beautiful, just as it is. It would be such a shame to modernize it. I hope that in the rapidly approaching war, some tower of enchantment will still guard it for future ages. The world is too material. We need things that are beautiful, just beautiful, just to look at and not use at all.



MODERN INDIAN HOME, BAD RIVER, WIS.

The Indian Now Lives in a House With a Bath-tub—Traditions of Long Standing Have Given Way Before Civilization.

(By N. C. McLOD.)

Gone is the romance of the Indian wigwam—disappeared with the tradition of savage tribes and bloodthirsty warriors.

The Indian of to-day lives indoors. He is no longer the hunter of forest and plain. His home is up-to-date, his environment civilized and his outlook on life much the same as that of his white neighbor. The Red Man may have lost something of romance, but he has gained much of civilization to take its place.

With the wigwam the Indian has also discarded the tipi, wickiup, hogan and iglu, as some of his structures were known. He now speaks of his "residence." In some cases he talks of his town house and his place in the country; for the United States has newly-rich Indians whose fortunes rank with the best.

There are Indian homes in Oklahoma which suggest the magnificence of Fifth Avenue or of the Gold Coast of Chicago. In these costly piles we find the full-blooded descendants of the tribes which met the white pioneers with varying degrees of welcome. To-day's generations of the two races live side by side. In many cases the home of the Red Man is far ahead of that of the white. Oil wells have poured their wealth into the laps of the aborigines and the universal instinct for luxury and show has found full expression in the architecture and furnishing of the new mansions of these modern capitalists of finance.

Development Of Typical Homes.

The oil barons, however, are in a small minority. The great rank and file of American Indians will be found in the old-fashioned, unpretentious character, although still far removed from the primitive dwelling places of the past. The Indian home of to-day is a study

in development and evolution. It may well be regarded as an expression of the progress of the race.

The early Red Men lived in various types of houses, among which the wigwam was a conspicuous example. Many tribes lived in community dwellings, accommodating many families. A typical structure of this character was that of the Iroquois tribe. With a length of from 60 to 100 feet a house of this type was perhaps eighteen feet in width, built on a frame made of poles, and with walls and roof of elm bark. The interior was divided into compartments, and a hole was left in the roof, for the escape of smoke.

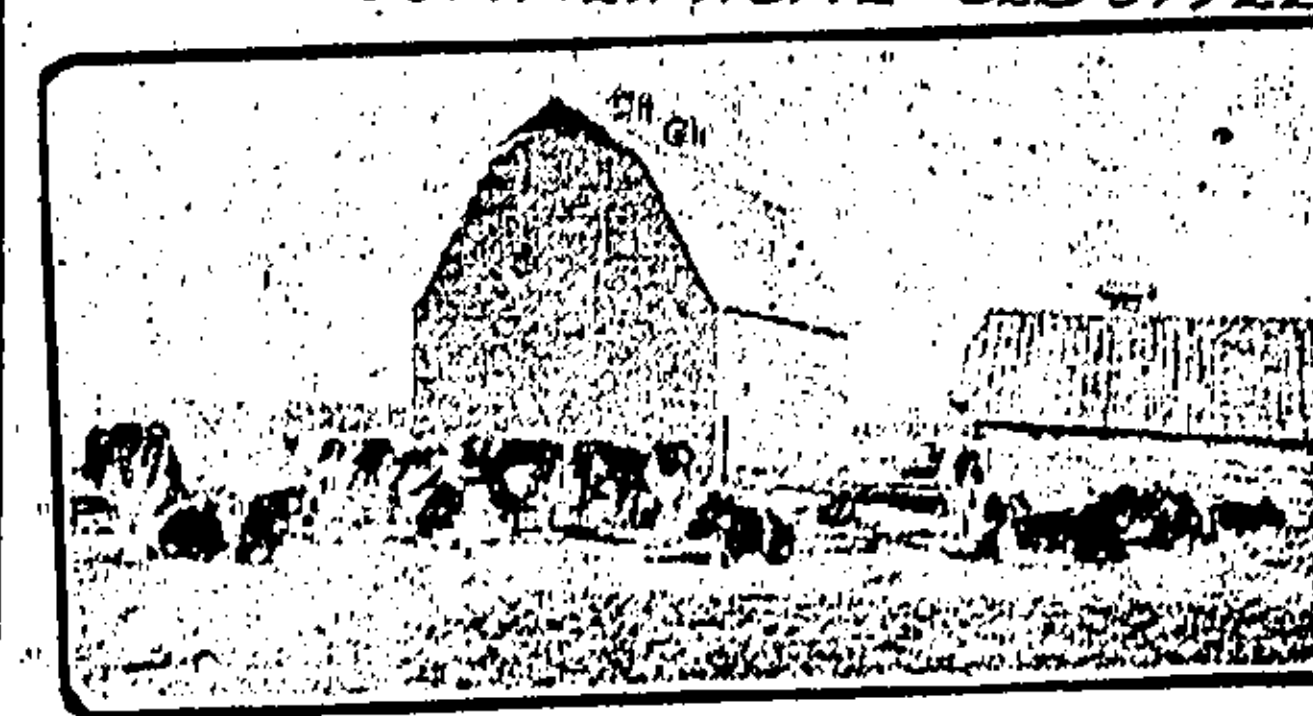
Other tribes had their distinctive architecture. The houses of the Mohicans were similar in design to those of the Iroquois, but each structure had an opening from end to end along the top of the roof. The Mandans built circular houses, supported by posts and cross-beams and with central fireplaces. In New Mexico and Arizona the tribes built the massive clusters of stone or adobe known as pueblos. That these Indians were ambitious is shown by discoveries indicating that their structures were in terrace form, with many tiers of living apartments, rising to as much as seven stories from the ground. Some of the adobe walls were seven feet in thickness.

In these community houses the outer walls of the lowest story were almost solid. The openings were very small, for purposes of defence. Access to the interior was gained by means of ladders, quickly drawn inside in the event of unfriendly visitation. Ethnologists and archaeologists believe that the elaborate structures unearthed in Mexico may have been developed from the hive-like pueblos.

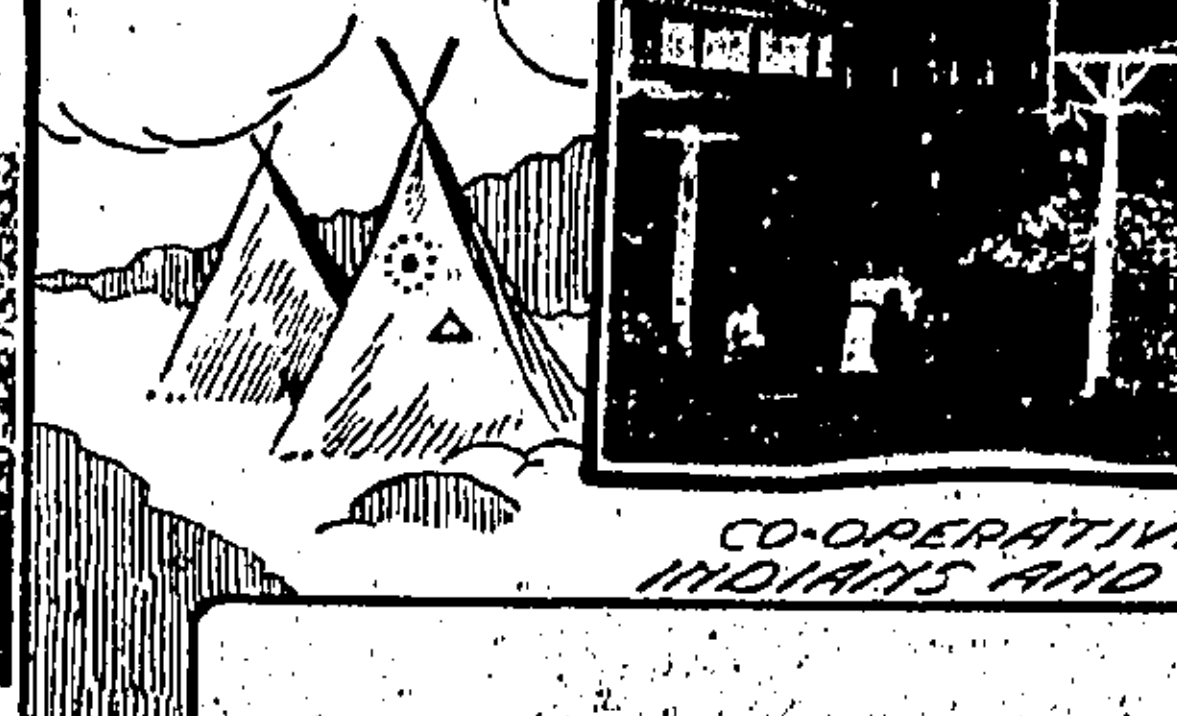
Passing of the Wigwam—



NAVAJO SUMMER HOME—OLD STYLE



INDIAN FARM HOUSE OF TODAY



CO-OPERATIVE DAY SCHOOL FOR INDIANS AND WHITES, IDAHO



OLD TYPE OF INDIAN HOME (PHOTOS COURTESY U.S. OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS)

In all these dwellings chimneys were unknown. The introduction of the fire in North American construction seems to have come with the advent of Europeans.

Lived Above Ground.

Along the north-western shores of the Pacific The Haida Indians seem to have been given to living at some distance above ground. Their houses, as reported by early navigators, were on platforms supported on posts. The climb of 25 or 80 feet from the surface was achieved by means of notched logs, serving as ladders.

Far more primitive were the houses of the Plutes and the Cocopas. These consisted merely of brush shelters for summer, with little or no attempt at anything but the barest protection from rain. The winter houses of these tribes had a framework of poles, bent together at the top, and covered with brush, bark and earth. The Apache built along the same general lines, but in more elaborate fashion. Among the Sioux and some of the other tribes of the plain country, the dwellings were usually portable tents or tipis made of skins. The

Omahas made some effort at permanence, using carefully selected posts as the chief structural feature of their houses.

Homes Of To-day.

Now for the contrast. With the spread of civilization the Indian has gained new ideas in comfort and health. Since the passage of the law known as the "General Allotment Act" there has been marked headway in solving the problems of housing accommodations for the Indians of the United States. This law has been in effect for less than forty years. The effects on the living habits of the various tribes have afforded a lesson in rapid civilization.

Under the terms of the allotment act the Red Man has been given encouragement toward the establishing of a permanent home. This law caused the tribal lands of most of the Indians to be allotted, or set apart to individual members of the tribes. The purpose of the legislation was to stimulate the Indians to establish fixed homes, become self-supporting, and adopt the white man's ways of living. The result has been astonishing. The visitor to the Indian reservations of to-day would

find it hard to believe that the homes belonged to the Red race as it appeared in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The former savage race is fast assuming the habits and customs of modern civilization.

The typical Indian residence of to-day bears no suggestion of the wigwam. The favorite construction is of frame, as befits the well-timbered regions of the Great West. Heating and plumbing are up to date. Ventilation is carefully built into the structure, in sharp contrast to the primitive dependence upon a hole in the centre of the roof. Sanitary provisions are the general rule, while the bathtub is becoming almost universal.

Bathub, Upside Traditions.

In his adoption of this modern instrument of civilization the Red Man has shown quick adaptability and ready response to the enlightenment with which he has been favoured. The bathtub has upset the traditions of many generations. Its frequent use by the Indian householder and his family indicate the rapidly with which civilization is getting in its work or the present-day descendants of the first

Americans.

To a large extent the explanation of this swift transformation lies in the educational advantages to which the Indian has been introduced. Under primitive conditions the Indian boy and girl were trained according to tribal customs. They were taught the things necessary to self-protection and to the meeting of physical needs in the matter of food, warmth, and clothing. The only cultural training was along the line of tribal ceremonies, native music and kindred tribal lore. The education was mostly individual and did not contemplate the progress of the tribe as a whole. The primitive Indian was content to pursue the even tenor of his way, with little or no thought of social progress.

This did nothing to prepare the Red Man for American citizenship. Under the former educational system the Indians of the United States would have been poorly prepared for their general enlightenment now an accomplished fact. The changed conditions are well expressed by Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He has made the welfare of the Indian a life-



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Hongkong, Saturday, April 11, 1925.

ORDER!

The shocked surprise with which the recent suspension of Mr. David Kirkwood from the service of the Commons was received at Home illustrates the consistent orderliness with which the Mother of Parliaments conducts its proceedings. The structure and custom of the Lower House make it comparatively easy to manage, given tact and a broad sympathy in the Chair. It is a compact chamber of plain green benches, devoid of desks, to be banged or bells to be broken. New elements with revolutionary designs on the calm procedure of the House gravitate by custom to the back benches which are overhung in part by the surrounding galleries. What, after all, is the use of shouting and gesticulating when you will probably skin your knuckles on an oak pillar, are cut off from the roof lights and public gaze by a low balcony above, and have half-a-dozen rows of sober "old hands" sitting between you and your antagonist always ready to pull or hold you down if the worst comes to the worst. Generally speaking, it is only when a whole party is seized with frenzy or when the Chair loses patience that there is a suspension of members or of the sitting. In the present Parliament heated outbreaks are more to be expected from the Labour benches than from other quarters of the House, and those are unlikely while Mr.

Speaker himself is in the Chair. He receives, and has earned, the studied respect of every section of the House. The impetuous on the Opposition side have taken his measure and have wisely restrained themselves. They are now testing his deputies whose methods sometimes lack the mellowness of their chief's. That, at least, is the explanation of Mr. Kirkwood's brief suspension forthcoming from a perusal of the latest mail papers.

Primarily Responsible.

A joke is a joke at any time of the day. Therefore let us give thanks that the British Foreign Office has pointed out that the Government of China is primarily responsible for the protection of foreign residents. The joke arose out of the fact that missing missionaries are causing worry to their friends. They have been gone several days. But the F.O. is calm and serene. The Government of China is primarily responsible so all's right with the world and anyone who may be missing. It was "primarily responsible" at the time of the Lincheng outrages; when people well known in Hongkong were besieged in Kweilin; when various kidnappings have taken place, to say nothing of robberies, boycotts, to say nothing of the practices of the many well versed in "ways that are dark." We hope the F.O.'s statement will be broadcast to the ends of the earth. We ourselves shall have no hesitation in making use of it. The next American tourist who asks us if it is safe to go to Canton shall have our assurance that no matter what may happen to him, the Chinese government is primarily responsible for his protection. If he should be so foolish as to ask us "which Government," we shall, with befitting dignity, and in the language of his own great poet, reply—"Search us!"

Rumour.

Old chap Cicero was right. The crowd values few things according to truth, but many according to report. Apply it in such a place as Hongkong, and its truth is not to be doubted. "Have you heard" whispers so-and-so. And quickly there follows the latest bit of gossip, scandal, or business "tip" that more often than not is about worth the breath expended upon its utterance. Of course you haven't heard. And you listen, and being an old woman, all but the skirts, etc., you repeat the "Have you heard." And so the good—or bad—game goes on. Thus it came about that Mr. Taggart was going. Of that there was no etc. possible doubt. It has all been dissolved in the solid atmosphere of the annual meeting of the limited company. The

gossipers are disheartened; truth holds up its head again, and the only thing to do is to wait for the next piece of "Have you heard." We do not pretend to teach people their business. A little bit of good-natured criticism however cannot be denied us. And it is given in the form of a suggestion. When reports such as the one we have indicated gain currency and are not true, they should be contradicted without delay. The only people who would suffer by such an act would be the rumourists. And they, being hardy folk, can stand it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BABY COMPETITION.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir,—You will remember that we held an Empire's Bonniest Baby Competition last year in connection with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. This year, we are again holding Imperial Baby Week at the British Empire Exhibition, July 6 to 11, and in connection with it are conducting the

EMPIRE'S MOTHER AND BABY COMPETITION, 1925.

In this the baby will be entered by means of a score sheet, giving details of its physical condition and photographs showing the competitor full length and unclothed. From these the judges will estimate its physical fitness. The mother will be entered by means of answering 3 set questions on mothercraft, appended to the score sheet.

The awards will be made on the joint totals of marks of credit obtained by mother and baby. I am enclosing for you herewith, a copy of the regulations and one of the score sheet, and am sending a supply to you under separate cover, as printed matter.

We are very anxious to have a good representative entry from every part of the Empire, and, therefore, would be most grateful if you would announce the full details of the Competition from time to time in your columns, and invite your readers to apply to you for a copy of the score sheet and regulations.

Entries must reach the National Baby Week Council in London, by June 13, 1925.

You will be interested, I feel sure, to know that through the agency of the Press last year, we had entries from Perak, Fiji, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, and Straits. Settlements generally, Singapore and Hongkong. In fact, one of the eighteen £20 prize winners was a Hongkong child, Elsie Mary Hallows. This was a very great success indeed. We hope, therefore, that there will be an even greater success from every part of the Empire this year.

Yours, etc.,

NORAH MARCH.

Secretary.

London, March 10.

[Not many forms have been sent, but we shall be glad to distribute them in order of application. Ed.—"China Mail."]

TWELVE BOMBS.

EXPLOSIVES IN CIGARETTE TINS.

HAUL FROM STEAMER.

Yesterday afternoon, twelve bombs were seized on an incoming steamer, says a report in the vernacular papers.

On board a vessel plying between Hongkong and Wuchow, police officers are stated to have found a box containing seven of the bombs and five in another box. The explosives are said to have been placed in empty cigarette tins.

The seizure was made while the steamer was at the wharf and a Chinese has been taken into custody pending inquiries.

That the bombs may have some connection with Canton politics, is hinted in the report of the "Wah Tsz Yat Po," which also says that the explosives were put in containers made of tinplate.

Foreign Make.

A number of the bombs are reported to have been picked up in the captain's cabin and five in a watchman's cabin. Investigations made by the police point to the bombs being of foreign make. The bombs consisted of tin cans with a stick of dynamite in each, bits of glass and other material completing the make up.

A small quantity of opium was also discovered in the comrade's safe.

TAKE WITH SWEETENED WATER.

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WHO'S WHO.

SOUTH CHINA FIGURES WHO COUNT.

OTHERS WHO DON'T.

Interesting Personalities in Complex Situation.

With the rumours of impending political changes at Canton, the following explanation of who's who may be of help to those not fully conversant with the situation.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's subordinates are nominally in control in Canton. At least they wield the civil power which, however, is subject to the overlordship of the military. Governor Wu Han-min, who is also acting Generalissimo, is chief of the Government of the Kuomintang, this being the name of the party. The Kuomintang can certainly rely on General Hsu Shung-chi's armies, comprised mainly of Cantonese and the Cadets Corps from Whampoa. General Hsu has several corps commanders who hold sway at Swatow, the East River, Sze Yap districts and along the West River.

General Yang Hsi-man, commander-in-chief of the Yunnanese mercenaries, is the strongest man in the province. A few months ago he was in the background as one of his army commanders, General Fan was actually in charge at Canton. General Fan is stated to have led his following from Canton, on a long trek up the West River, into the neighbouring province of Kwangsi, with the final objective of wreaking revenge on Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan province—Tang being accused of having put Fan's father to death, rightly or wrongly, while Fan was winning his spurs in war-torn Canton.

Rather than wait for Fan, Tuchun Tang sent out an expedition to meet him on neutral ground—the province of Kwangsi. These two rival armies of Yunnanese soldiers are moving towards one another and initial engagements have been fought. Fan has the assistance of two or three guerrilla commanders who have resented Tang's intrusion into their temporary preserves.

In Kwangsi there are two other names which have come to the front of late. They are General Shen Hung-ying, at one time the strongest man in Canton, and Lam Tsun-tung. Shen's fortunes have fluctuated. From his army being annihilated, reports about him have swung round to his recent capture of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi. Lam is desired by the people as ruler. Both Shen and Lam have small military followings but they would be swept away at any time and on no pretext.

Wandering about on the East River sector is the Kwangsi army under General Lau Tsun-wan, who was in Hongkong for the St. Stephen's College sports. This army has also been reported as homesick and desirous of leaving Kwangtung.

General Chan Kwing-ming and his satellites count for next to nothing now in South China politics as they have been defeated on the field and have lost all the prestige and fighting strength they ever had. Chan's ally, Lin Fu, has succeeded in keeping his army intact an out of the way.

According to the latest political gossip, Tuchun Tang is desirous of making himself the ruler of

four or five provinces, but he may submit to Peking if he succeeds in ousting the Kuomintang from Canton. He is said to be in league with General Yang at Canton. However, General Fan is barring his progress towards Kwangtung and Fan is still, nominally, a subordinate of Yang. One vernacular paper reports that Yang has been appointed by Peking as the ruler—the actual title is rather ambiguous—of Canton. Looking at these straws in the wind, it seems as if Peking desires Yang to hold Canton as part of the re-union scheme with Tuchun Tang as a sort of super-Tuchun for the South.

Lin Fu may also come out openly on Yang's side against the Kuomintang but it is not known if Yang will accept his services as his participation will mean carving out some district for him when the campaign (or coup) is over.

General Fan is the biggest obstacle to the Yunnan coup. However, there have been indications that interested parties are trying to reconcile him to Tuchun Tang.

General Hsu Shung-chi's immediate following may be able to put up resistance but the other Cantonese generals are not likely to show fight. The odds against Hsu and, therefore, Dr. Sun's disciples, will probably be too great.

There must also be taken into consideration the fact that General Yang, now at Canton, may be content to "mark time." His army is living on the fat of the land and he may be satisfied with his present position. Without his goodwill, if not his co-operation, Tuchun Tang could not overrun Kwangtung. Still there may be sufficient inducement for Yang to throw over what vestige of authority the Kuomintang still possesses in Canton and set himself up as the undisputed ruler. In that case he is likely to go even further by offering allegiance to Peking and thus paving the way to reunion.

Last year, at about this time, there was also talk of the mercenary armies getting out of hand. Then Dr. Sun's influence asserted itself. After Dr. Sun's death, the military have been described as a rabble without a leader. Deprived of the steady presence of the Grand Old Man, it will not be very surprising should the adventurer leaders of the non-Cantonese troops aspire to enhance their prestige and enlarge their spheres of power.

It is felt by those who know that some such coup will have to come sooner or later. The capture of Swatow by the Kuomintang has had the effect, not of adding to their strength, but rather of weakening it, as the armies have been separated and rendered more vulnerable to attack. If it has to be accomplished, it is hoped that the trouble will be over as quickly as possible and that a stable government will be set up.

WELSH NOTES.

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM.

[BY "AP RHYS."]—

Fresh life has been given to the leek v. daffodil as a national emblem controversy by the recollection of a writer of the discovery of the manuscript relating to the personal accounts of Princess Mary, the eldest child of Henry VIII., in which appears an entry recording the gift to her on St. George's Day of a leek by the Welsh Yeomen of the Guard.

Reading in black and white not only of the presentation but of the impression it left in the mind of the Princess (that the leek, even at that time was regarded by Welshmen as the emblem of their nationality) one can only say, to use an expression strong enough, that it "knocks the bottom" out of any argument that the leek has only come to be recognised as the national emblem because of the "error" of Shakespeare in mistaking cennin, the Welsh word for leeks, for cennin pear, the Welsh equivalent for daffodils. This presentation must have taken place at least sixty years before Shakespeare wrote his Henry V.

When the National Insurance Act was passed in 1921, and separate Commissions were appointed for the constituent countries of the United Kingdom, the insurance stamp in each of the

countries was adorned with their respective emblems. While, however, the English stamp bore the rose, the Scottish stamp the thistle, and the Irish stamp the shamrock, the Welsh stamp was adorned with the daffodil. On being questioned on the matter, on the floor of the House of Commons, by the present Duke of Atholl, Mr. Lloyd George, who was responsible for the innovation, justified the choice of the daffodil on the ground that he had followed the precedent established in the design adopted for the Prince of Wales's insignia on the occasion of his Investiture at Carnarvon the previous year.

The recent substitution of the daffodil for the coveted place of honour as the national emblem by the Government Stationery Office has been attributed to the personal predilection of the Welsh member who, during last year held the Postmaster-Generalship. Commenting on this, J. Hugh Edwards in the "British Weekly" writes: "The inclusion of the daffodil in the Welsh insurance stamp and its recent incorporation in the official stationery of the Post Office as the national emblem of Wales, may be regarded as the triumph of aestheticism over authenticated tradition. A generation hence the leek will have quite lost its prestige among us unless indeed the Welsh Guards continue to display it with the same exuberance of pride as they now do, in devotion to its colour of green and white—the old Tudor colours which have represented the national colour of Wales during the past four centuries."

PRINCE IN TROPICS. LANDING FROM SURF BOAT. INLAND JOURNEY. Native Children's Song Tributes.

Having already visited Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast the Prince of Wales has now reached Nigeria where he is being accorded a very enthusiastic welcome.

UNIQUE EVENT.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

Seconded, April 9. In the hottest sunshine, the Prince of Wales landed at Takrad. He unveiled a memorial commemorating the fact that he was the first person to enter the harbour which will be completed two years hence.

There was unparalled enthusiasm and the town was en fête. A 14-Hour Trip. Seconded, April 10. The Prince of Wales landed from the Repulse by surf boat, after which he proceeded by train to Komsassi.

Before his departure from Seconded, the Prince received and shook hands with 250 ex-Service men. Long lines of native children sang the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales as the train steamed out on the journey to Komsassi, which takes fourteen hours.

Great Welcome.

Komsassi, April 10. The Prince of Wales has arrived here.

He received a great reception. Dense crowds lined the streets and the town was belaguered.

The Prince reviewed the ex-Service men and attended a service in the English Church.

Komsassi is the capital of Ashanti, the inland district of the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. The surface of Ashanti is covered with wood. Land, which is cultivated in the neighbourhood of the towns, produces large crops of grains, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, and pine-apples. Gums, dye-woods, and timber are also important. The climate is hot and damp.

The early history of Ashanti is obscure. The nation was tradi-

SOVIET ARRESTS.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-TSARIST OFFICIALS.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

MOSCOW, April 10. The Rosta Agency states that the trans-Caucasian Government has arrested a number of officials in Nakhichevan, the autonomous republic, including the people's commissaries of internal affairs, agriculture and finance.

Charges of abuses of authority and of incompetence are being brought against the arrested men who are mostly rich ex-Tsarist officials.

The commissary for internal affairs, Babaev, is accused of appropriating 15,000 roubles belonging to the State. Some of the others are said to have supported the Turkish anti-Soviet Party of Mussavists.

GOING HOME.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Singapore, April 9. Admiral Everett is leaving for Home on the Antenor on April 13. [Announcement was recently made that owing to reasons of ill-health, Vice-Admiral Sir Allen P. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., who succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., to the command of the China Squadron, is giving up that command and leaving for Home on account of ill-health.]

HIS LAST WORD.

(*Reuter's American Service.*)

Washington, April 10. President Coolidge, replying to a memorial by Pers against various parts of his Tacanaria award, especially with regard to the arrangements for holding the plebiscite, says that he regards the award as "final without appeal."

COSTLY BLAZE.

(*Reuter's American Service.*)

New Jersey, April 10. Fire destroyed the nail factory of Igoo Bros., and several other factories.

The loss is estimated at between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

FATAL RIOTS.

Balfour's Palestine Visit.

CROWD FIGHTS. POLICE.

THREE PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

Damascus, April 11.

At the conclusion of prayers in connection with the Ramadan Festival, a crowd of 6,000 strong marched in the direction of Earl Balfour's hotel.

Syrian gendarmes and police who attempted to stop the demonstrators were attacked with stones.

A fight ensued in which Spahis participated.

Two people were killed and seven gendarmes were injured. One Spahi officer and three men were injured.

Disturbances also occurred in the Jewish quarter.

LULL-BEFORE STORM.

Damascus, April 10.

Yesterday opened ominously quiet. Shops and offices were closed and crowds thronged the streets, but shortly after mid-day the roar of the crowd was audible from Earl Balfour's hotel a quarter of a mile from the square.

In spite of the efforts of mounted police, a mob of 5,000 using sticks and stones broke through the cordon and rushed to the hotel, driving back the small force of mounted police and gendarmes.

OFFICER'S DARING.

A French gendarmie officer lying practically full length on horse-back singly charged the crowd and broke up their formation, enabling his men to rally to rush back the crowd to a safe distance from the hotel.

The gendarmie repeatedly fired into the air and finally the African cavalry was brought up.

FLASH OF SWORDS.

The crowds fled into side streets before the soldiers' swords. Eight armoured cars were brought up in the afternoon and fresh colonial troops were marched into the town in the evening. They took up positions in the square to prevent the mobs re-assembling.

The civilian casualties were about fifty, of whom fifteen were sent to hospital, three in a very dangerous condition.

Earl Balfour left Damascus by motor car. His destination is not known.

NEATLY DONE.

Later. Earl Balfour, interviewed by Reuter, was very disturbed, but expressed great satisfaction that none of the rioters was shot.

General Sarraill visited Earl Balfour at his hotel in the afternoon and evidently recommended Earl Balfour to leave Damascus for an hour later, while General Sarraill halted his motor car on the bridge opposite the hotel, centring the eyes of all, and while a further diversion was created by aeroplanes flying overhead and dropping smoke bombs, Earl Balfour left his hotel in a motor car unnoticed.

His destination is not known. Leaving Palestine.

Baalbek, April 10.

Earl Balfour will embark on the steamer Sphinx at Beirut.

Earlier Cables.

Damascus, April 9.—Last night and this morning were quiet, but the bazaars are closed in anticipation of a big demonstration. Earl Balfour remained in his hotel this morning. He is to be a guest at dinner of the French General Sarraill this evening and proceeds to Baalbek to-morrow.

VICIOUS STRIKERS.

DAMAGE TO HOLLAND DAMS.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

Amsterdam, April 9. A strike for increased wages has broken out in the Government relief works in the Moorland districts of Friesland and Drenthe.

It is reported that in many places the strikers set fire to piles of peat, cut telegraph wires and pierced the dams.

The authorities have offered a reward for the discovery of the offenders.

HOITY TOITY.

MEXICO'S SCORN FOR BRITAIN.

(*Reuter's American Service.*)

Mexico City, April 9. Mr. Aaron Saez, Foreign Minister, discussing foreign affairs, declared Mexico had not attempted and did not desire to seek a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain, as the Government considered Britain's refusal to recognise it an affront.

He added that relations with the United States were very cordial.

"STITCH IN TIME."

HERRIOT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

CURIOUS LOAN ANOMALY.

The Peace More Costly Than the War.

That the peace has cost France more in loans than the war and the Poincare Government clandestinely borrowed large sums from the banks were statements made by the French Premier in the Chamber of Deputies.

LEFT BLOC'S FATE.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

Paris, April 9.

It has now been decided that the Chamber of Deputies shall debate and vote on the Government's financial proposals to-day.

Thus the Government will know whether the Left Bloc is holding together.

A New Turn.

Paris, April 9.

There has been a new turn to the financial situation as a result of a meeting this morning of all groups of the Left Bloc to which M. Loucheur, who disapproves M. Demonzie's Bill, submitted a scheme for remedying the financial stringency by doubling the income tax, increasing the luxury taxes and applying the proceeds to the creation of a debt redemption fund. Simultaneously the debt would be reduced by successive conversions.

The plan was favourably received and will be submitted to the Finance Committee of the Chamber. Thus the Left Bloc which M. Demonzie's Bill threatened to split, may reunite behind M. Loucheur's scheme.

"Various."

The extent of the excess of the bank note issue over the legal limit was disclosed in the weekly balance sheet of the Banque of France showing the notes circulating to be 43,004,762,000 which is 2,004,762,000 above the limit.

This inflation was previously concealed in two items "various" on both sides of the balance sheet which today show an increase and decrease respectively of over two milliards. Advances by the Banque of France to the Treasury are given as twenty-two milliards, which is exactly the legal limit.

A Curious Fact.

Paris, April 9.

"A stitch in time saves nine," declared M. Herriot, defending his policy in a two hours' speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

They were faced with the curious fact that the aftermath of the war had cost 165 milliards in loans, whereas the war cost 145 milliards.

Dealing with the relations between the Treasury and the Banque of France, M. Herriot said he only followed his predecessors who had constantly resorted to occult borrowing from the banks.

Secret Loans.

M. Herriot mentioned that the Poincare Government in April of

1924 clandestinely borrowed two and a half milliards from the banks.

He had not revealed the truth earlier because he was convinced France must be given a balanced budget before an appeal for exceptional sacrifices was possible in order to help the treasury out of a hole, for only then could the country feel the money would be devoted to the redemption of debt and not to current expenditure.

Inaccurate Balance Sheet. M. Bokanowski, for the Opposition, while admitting the precedent of occult borrowing, charged the Government with being the first to bear responsibility for the publication of an inaccurate balance sheet by the Banque of France.

The Chamber of Deputies, subsequently voted its confidence in the Government.

Narrow Margin.

Paris, April 9.

The Chamber of Deputies carried a vote of confidence in the Government's financial policy by 291 to 242 votes.

Earlier Cables.

Paris, April 9.

Despite its very narrow escape from defeat last evening, it seems clear that the Government is resolved to carry on in face of the opposition shown in the Senate. Furthermore, it is stated that M. Herriot will not leave office unless defeated either on the Vatican policy or the financial programme, though he may drop the capital levy proposal.

It is now decided that the Chamber debate and the vote on the Government's financial proposals will be held to-day, thus the Government will know whether the left bloc is holding together.

A finance committee may not be ready to report on the Demonzie's bill or any substitute therefor until Friday the momentous debate will not be held in the Chamber until Friday night or possibly Saturday. Besides the Socialist plan of Capital levy other counter-projects are being considered by the Finance Committee, including the opposition scheme for a huge lottery loan. Official admission that the Banque de France, at the Government's request manipulated its balance sheets in order to conceal the illegal note issue has intensified the mistrust of the Government's financial policies, both outside and inside Parliament, particularly in the Senate.

The strained political situation is reflected in the comments of the newspapers, the opposition organs are not satisfied with the suggestion that the Government may drop the capital levy proposal and vigorously demand that a solution must be found to the financial deadlock. According to the "Echo de Paris" M. Briand is surrounded by a crowd of flatterers urging him to make a bid for office. M. Herriot's decision to fight is due to the insistence of the Socialist leaders and it is expected that M. Herriot will demand an all night sitting on Friday in order to obtain a decisive vote.

NOT YET.

CHINA CONSORTIUM POLICY.

NO MODIFICATION.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

London, April 9.

In the House of Commons, Sir Walter de Frece asked whether in view of the feeling in China that industrial enterprises should be excluded from the scope of the Consortium's activities the Government would try to secure modification of the existing policy. Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared he was aware that the feeling existed but he could not consider modification without stronger arguments than had yet been produced.

Capetown, April 9.—Ministerial cheers greeted Mr. Havengas' assertion to the Assembly that in the new tariff policy the government was never animated by anti-British feeling; the preponderating factor being South Africa's interests first. The Minister referred to General Smuts' observation in 1923 to the effect that the position was "one-sided," and said that fact had been generally felt. The Government were now treating the question on a sound economic basis.—Reuter.

HOME BUDGET.

THE NEXT TASK FOR PARLIAMENT.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

London, April 9.

Parliament has adjourned until April 28 when the Budget will be introduced.

ISLAND'S FUTURE.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

The Hague, April 9.

The Government has appointed Professor Van Vollenhoven, its representative in the arbitration proceedings to decide whether the "Mangas" Island will belong to Holland or to the United States.

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Left to right: Joseph Schenck, movie magnate; his wife, Norma
Talmadge, screen star, and Dimitri Buchowetzki, director, as they
sailed on the s.s. Majestic.

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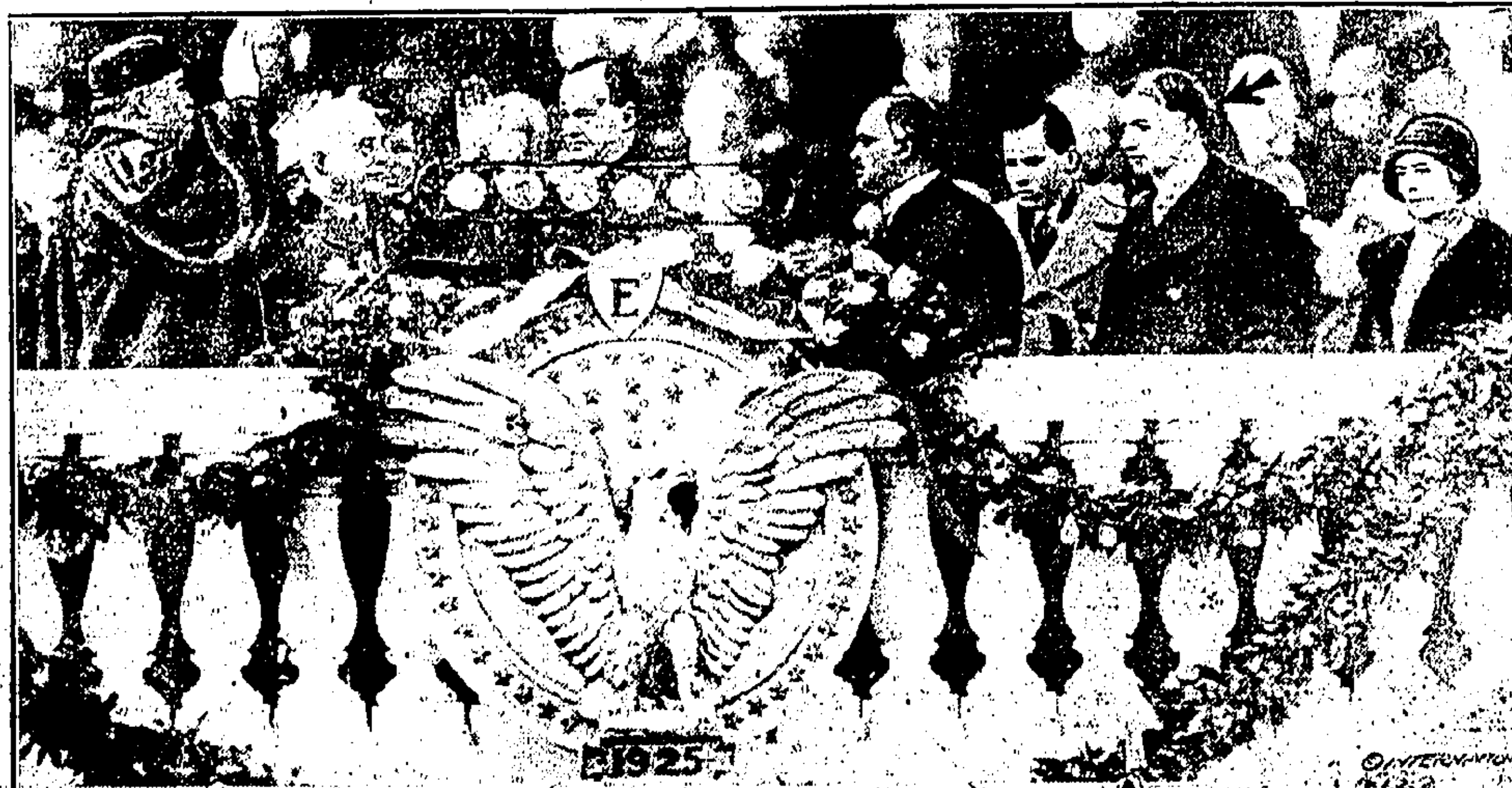
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Above is shown the record of the
seismograph at Georgetown University,
Washington, which shows just
how much the earth shook in the
Eastern part of the United States in
the recent earthquake.

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MRS. GLORIA GOULD BISHOP

Gloria Gould Bishop, youngest daughter of the late George J. Gould, former New York millionaire, has embarked upon a new career of pedagogy by teaching German police dogs stunts for motion picture work. Mrs. Bishop is concentrating her efforts on "Lightning," half-brother of the famous dog film star "Strongheart." Mrs. Bishop has long had a dancing class for society misses, whom she instructs once a week.



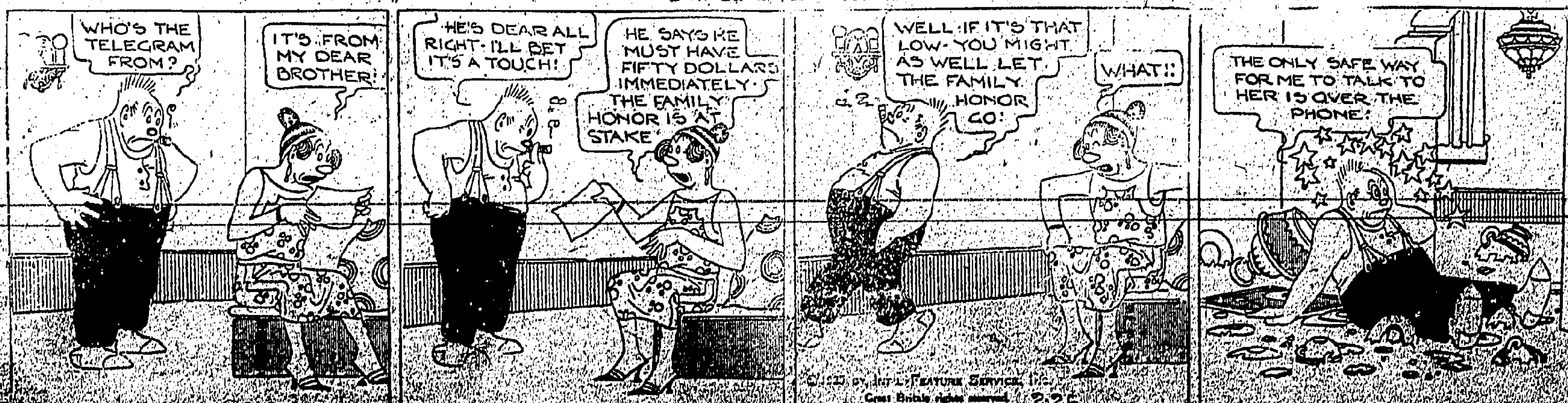
Luigi Federzoni, "The Rising Star" of Italy, as he is known, and right hand man of Mussolini. No other man in the Italian Cabinet enjoys more confidence than this man, revered, beloved and one of the favorites of the whole Italian nation. Long in politics, he has been schooled in Colonial work, interior statesmanship and is one of the strongest writers there. His word is law, fully as much as that of the Italian Napoleon, and is obeyed as such. Federzoni is one of the war veterans, highly decorated.



CHARLES PONZI & PRINCESS XENIA
Below: GOUA'S BROTHER & HENRI DE CASTELLANE

Princess Xenia, of Russia, second cousin of the late Czar Nicholas, has given birth to a baby girl. The home of Governor A. J. Pothier, of Rhode Island, is under police guard, it being rumored he may be the victim of law breakers against whom he has been active. Charles Ponzi, who has served one sentence for frenzied finance, has been found guilty again on charges of larceny. Henri de Castellane, descendant of Prince Talleyrand de Perigord and relative of Count Bondi de Castellane, has been dropped from university for failing three times to pass his German examinations.

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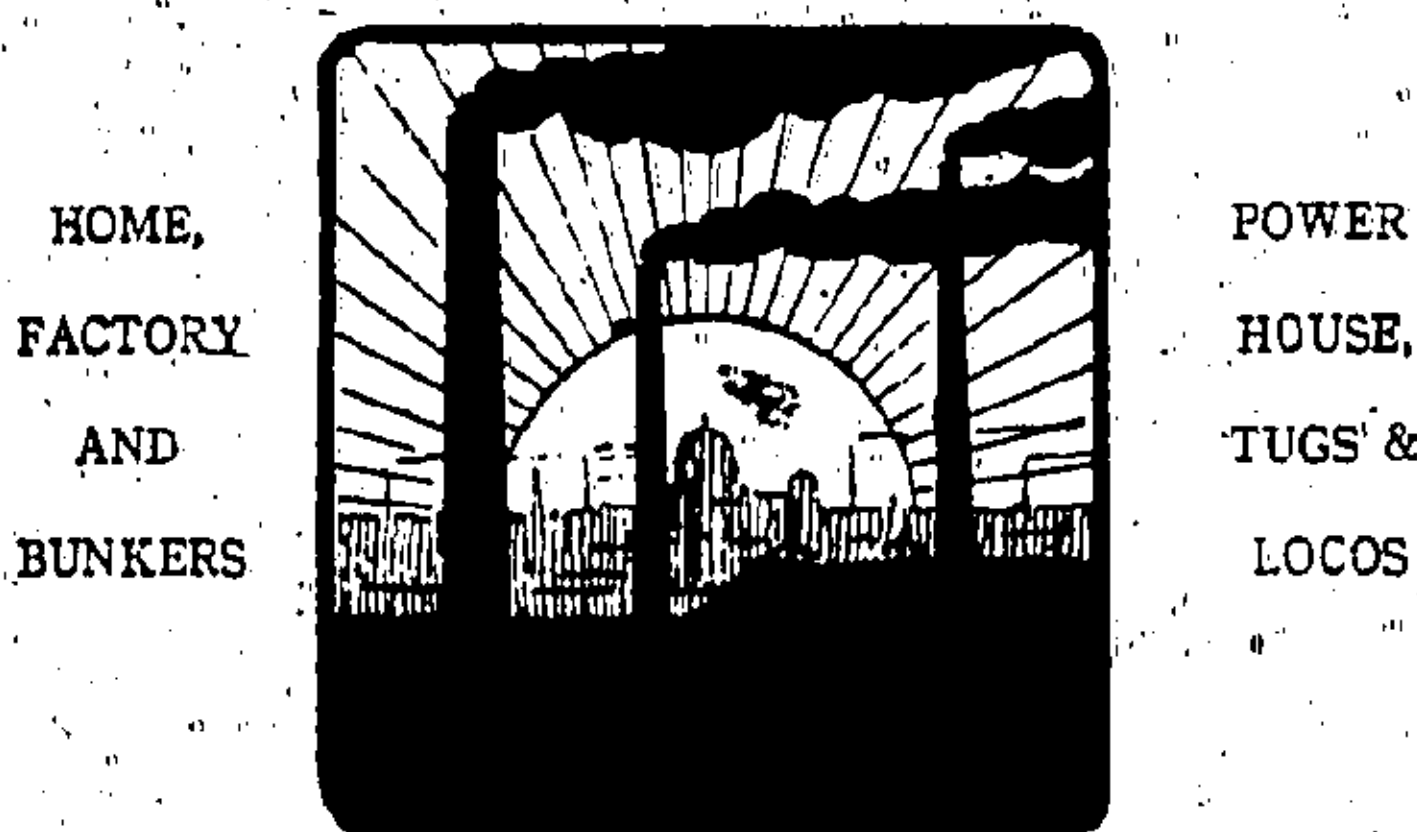
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

New York's Great White Way and the rest of Manhattan, below One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street, displays 12,228 electric signs nightly. It was shown at the opening of an electric sign exhibit. A total of 1,121,223 lamps are used to keep them illuminated. Restaurant signs lead. There are 2,381 of them. Barber shops are second, with 904. In seventh place come the theatres, with 522 signs.

A bill to abolish all U. S. visa fees on passports has been introduced in the House by Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, New York. At present a fee of \$10 is charged for each visa and a separate visa is required for each country visited. "Under my bill," Mr. Bloom said, "the one passport issued by the Secretary of State will be sufficient to take the owner anywhere. The United States Government does not need the fees it receives under the visa nuisance. Americans overseas pay dozens of times over what the United States receives, aside from experiencing humiliating annoyance and delays. If the United States takes the initiative in wiping out visa regulations other nations will follow suit."

The Touring Club de France is properly protesting against unnecessary street noises. Paris, like other great cities, is shaken by sound, and from morning till night there is one continuous roar. A good deal of it is quite unjustified, and just as the smoke nuisance and other disagreeable features of large cities are being tackled, so is the noise nuisance to be abated. The din of the city streets, it is discovered, is largely due to the exaggerated use made by chauffeurs of their motor horns, and to the loud vibrations of the automobile engine. The Prefect of Police has assured the club that orders have been given for rules already laid down to be respected by drivers. Any abuses calculated to increase the clamour of the public highways are to be sternly repressed. Clearly, there is much to be done in this direction, and careful inquiry would show precisely what strident noises, which together produce an almost intolerable hubbub, can be eliminated.

As from to-day, the "Overland China Mail" (weekly summary of the "China Mail") will be ready every Friday morning so that subscribers will have ample time to catch the mail for Home. Application for copies should be made to the office of the publishers ("China Mail" building).

The suggestion having been made in the House of Commons that disabled ex-Servicemen should be admitted free to Wimbledon, this year, the secretary of the Metropolitan Area, British Legion, appeals to the Exhibition authorities and private employers to pay a further tribute to the ex-Servicemen by giving them preference in the filling of situations.

Cross-words for the teaching of French are proving a pronounced success in one boys' school. Each week the class is required to compose, as homework, a cross-word problem on a given simple design, words and clues alike being in French. Marks are awarded according to merit, and the most successful problem is then set for solution in class. To have the pleasure of watching his class-mates struggling with a problem composed by himself is alone sufficient inducement to each boy to put forth his best.

Covent Garden treated itself to an interlude from the mere buying and selling of fruit and flowers when a drive to encourage the eating of more fruit took place. A well-known comedian who has been singing a song entitled "Eat More Fruit," in one of the pantomimes, appeared in his role of the Dame in "Mother Goose." A camel took part and set a good example by accepting two apples, and finally the comedian sang his song rather to the disgust of a few butchers who were there as onlookers. They resented the lines, "Don't eat mutton, don't eat lamb, don't eat beef and don't eat ham," but the remainder of the audience joined heartily in the chorus.

Owing to wear and tear on dictionaries by cross-word puzzlers the librarian at Wimbledon has transferred the dictionaries to his private room.

Local enthusiasts may be interested to learn that there is a "Gilbert and Sullivan Journal" published by the London General Press, Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, price 3d.

It is reported by a Chinese contemporary that the Canton Government has decided to vote \$500,000 for the maintenance of the late Dr. Sun's first wife, the mother of Sun Yat-sen, who is at present a lady Christian, preacher at a Church in Macao.

The first English silver table fork, made in 1682, has been bought by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The fork is engraved with the crests of the Manners and Montague families.

The donations promised to the St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Fund now total £242,445 5s. 1d. The latest list, published on March 3, contains a long list amounting to £113 2s. 6d., per Reuter's Ltd., from Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.

London is in jeopardy of losing her ice-cream men, with their gaily painted barrows. Although they do the bulk of their trade in the summer, many of them keep going the whole year round. They are so numerous a body that they can support a journal of their own. But the Cream and Soda Fountain Journal states that, in spite of the fact that the Christmas holiday weather was bad and that the demand for ice cream was greater than ever, it looks as if the old ice-cream cart will be eliminated in a year or two, both owing to competition from wholesale factories, which turn out ice-cream "blocks" by the hundreds of tons, and to new and better sales methods and more rigid Government regulations. Last year about 20,000,000 gallons of ice cream were sold in London.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. R. W. Skinner, Shanghai, secretary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., and Mrs. Skinner left by the President Wilson on the 1st inst. for a six months' furlough. They are expected to return next October.

Mr C. M. Bain, Chairman of the Shantung Road Hospital, Shanghai, has given notice that the Committee of the Hospital has decided to bring forward a resolution at the forthcoming annual ratepayers' meeting that the grant to the Hospital be increased to Tls. 20,000 per annum.

"Kismet" the Oriental play is to be produced this month in London on a scale of considerable magnificence. This proved one of the successes of the Hongkong A.D.C. when Mr. C. P. Hay of the local office of the Canton Insurance Society appeared in it with much acceptance.

A woman's will, locked in a drawer in 1911, was eaten by rats. It was stated in the Probate Division, Belfast. The woman's son, William James Ferguson, who found only a few scraps of paper, made a copy of the will from memory, and this was admitted to probate.

A 13-year-old Slavey Indian boy, Frank Hardisty, ran 950 miles in front of "Rags" Wilson's dog teams, breaking trail from Wrigley to Fort McMurray, Canada. Thirty-nine days were consumed in this arduous journey and the lad withstood the rigorous experience extremely well. His feat is the talk of the north country this spring.

Messrs. Fletcher and Poston have started poultry farming on Alligator Island off Paik Panjang, about an hour's steaming from Singapore. As they have had experience in this line of industry, and as the island offers every advantage there is every probability of their succeeding in their enterprise.

Henry Savage has now completed the arrangements for the tombstone which will mark T. W. H. Croeland's burying-place in Finsbury Cemetery. It will cost £28 and it will bear the inscription:

HERE LIES
by the mercy of God
T. W. H. CROELAND,
Port and Englishman.
The words were written by Croeland himself; the money was found by a few friends.

A woman wearing a hat with a ribbon bearing a stave of music has been seen in Exeter.

The venerable Editor of the Monthly Paper of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore has succumbed to the craze. A cross word puzzle is set in the current issue of the magazine.

The Hankow Race Club at its recent annual meeting refused to agree to a proposal of the Chairman, Mr. Pearce, to readmit Germans to membership. There was a majority in favour of re-opening the door, but not the required three-fourths vote.

KOWLOON WEDDING.



Photo by Max Fong.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson leaving St. Andrew's Church after their marriage last Saturday.

The Asia Life Insurance Company, Shanghai, has made another forward step in life insurance health service in China, by bringing to Shanghai, from Germany, Dr. Fritz Rier, who will serve the company as Assistant Medical Director.

An annuity of £80 has been left to Miss Kate Wenhall, an employee of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, W. In recognition of many courtesies received at her hands. This handsome legacy comes from Miss Susan Plomer, of 20, Harold Road, Hove, N., whose estate is valued at £35,579.

Mr. H. W. Abbot arrived in the Colony from Manila by the President Lincoln. This should expedite the enquiry into the unfortunate death of Mr. R. Earnshaw.

Thanks to excellent make-up and a "hiding" of the natural voice, theatregoers generally on Thursday failed to recognise that one of the characters was being played by Mr. W. K. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is one of Hongkong's noted amateur actors and took prominent roles in the A.D.C.'s productions of "R.U.R." and Saint Joan.

One of the largest and most representative international groups ever assembled in Shanghai gathered at the new American Club in Fochow Road for the formal opening of the Club building, on March 31. During the two hours' reception, it is estimated that members and visitors to the number of 1,200 filled the ample rooms of the Club home.

The maids of honour of the Belgian Court are said to have held a secret meeting to discuss the matter of the Queen's proposal to shingle her hair, but the next morning the Queen appeared smiling—and with her hair shingled. There was a chorus of objections, but the Queen closed the argument with an epigram: "I fear, mesdames, your hair is longer than your views."

Fifty-two girls, whose ages range from 14 to 21 years, from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, England, arrived in Sydney and were met by a large number of friends. They were lined up two deep outside Government House, where Her Excellency, Lady De Chair, received them. In a few words of advice she said:

You have arrived to settle down in a young country, where you will each have unlimited opportunities to succeed. You will be looked upon to help in the development of this great land. What a splendid thing it will be for Australia if you prove yourselves to be the excellent citizens we expect you will be. Some of you are stronger than others—see, then, that you use your strength wisely. Some of you will, in time to come, command more influence than your friends—see, that you put that influence to useful purpose. Be careful of your actions. Never do anything that you might subsequently feel ashamed of. Let your actions be such as you will be afterward proud of.

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will be loading for Valenzuela, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports about 29th of April.

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M.S. "JAVA"	15th of May	25th of May
M.S. "AFRIKA"	15th of May	15th of June
M.S. "MALAYA"	15th of June	15th of July

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LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S EXHIBITION GAME.

THE REST WIN.

[By "Dutchie."]

In the exhibition game between the winners of the "Sunday Herald" Charity Cup (Scotland) and the Rest (England and China) a fine display of football was seen. In fact one could truthfully say that it was the best game of this nature seen for some seasons. Although Scotland lost by the only goal scored, they were not by any means disgraced, but it can be said without fear of contradiction that their opponents were the better team. Several changes were made in the teams which eventually lined up as follows:—

Scotland:—Clarke, McKelvie and McDermott; Mair, Stewart and A. Duncan; Johnston, Forsyth, McBride, Dr. Valentine, and Keys.

The Rest:—Wavish, Wheeler and Wynne; Leung Yuk-tong, Mitchell and Macklesworth; Charlesworth, Eaton, Johnston, Li Wai-tong and Chan Kwong-tu. Among those present were Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, the Misses J. and D. Holyoak, Mr. Gerken, "Sunday Herald," Major. Paton, Captain Cottam and Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice.

Presentations.

After the close of the game, the presentation of trophies was made by Mrs. Holyoak.

"Sunday Herald" Cup.

The "Sunday Herald" Cup was handed over to the Hongkong Football Association by Mr. C. Gerken as representative of the proprietors of the "Sunday Herald." Mr. J. McCubbin, Vice-President of the Association, said that the handsome cup before them was offered to the Hongkong Football Association by the "Sunday Herald" to be kept up for competition. It was decided by the Association to place it in an annual international competition to be known as the "Sunday Herald" Charity Cup Competition. Three teams competed this year—England, Scotland and China. With the way the Portuguese players were coming forward, it would be a little time before they also came into the competition with a representative team.

In congratulating the Scottish team in winning the cup this year, Mr. McCubbin said that very few people thought that they had any chance of winning it, but with the well-known Scottish stubbornness they had carried their side to victory. (Applause). Thanks were also expressed to the members of the teams representing England and China for entertaining the public to a number of interesting games.

Continuing, Mr. McCubbin said that Mrs. Holyoak and her two charming daughters were about the best lady supporters and took a keen interest in football even in wet weather. He had great pleasure in calling upon Mrs. Holyoak to make the presentations. (Applause).

Mr. Mair, the Captain of the Scottish team, received the "Sunday Herald" Cup and expressed his thanks, adding that he hoped England and China would get their turn to win it.

Interport Winners.

The presentation of souvenir cups to the members of the Hongkong team, winners of the interport match with Shanghai, was then made, the recipients being Messrs. McKelvie, Clarke, Wynne, Leung Yuk-tong, Bristowe, Charlesworth, Eaton, Humblestone, Li Wai-tong, Macklesworth, Stewart, Brown and Wheeler.

Mr. May's Services.

In regard to the replica of the interport cup provided by Shanghai under the rules governing the match, Mr. McCubbin said that it had been decided by the Association to present it to Mr. G. T. May (one of its popular Vice-Presidents) as some mark of his connection with football in Hongkong. Without Mr. May's valuable services local football would be of a very poor order. He was one of the main supporters of the Hongkong Football Association, and on behalf of the Association he (Mr. McCubbin) said that he had great pleasure in asking Mrs. Holyoak to present the replica to Mr. May. The recipient returned thanks.

Mrs. Holyoak was then presented with a bouquet in a silver vase by Miss Paula Hollands, followed by cheers. Mrs. Holyoak said that it gave her great pleasure to be there and to make the presentations. She congratulated the winners and thanked all present.

The Play.

Miss Joyce Holyoak kicked off and both goals were soon in danger, both Clarke and Wavish being called on to save. England got away but Charlesworth was offside to a nice forward pass from Eaton. McKelvie sent Johnston away from the free kick and from the latter's centre Keys sent wide. England's right wing was now conspicuous but Eaton finished up by sending over. Soon after that England should have been one up. Chan Kwong-tu started a nice movement on the left and Li Wai-tong receiving, tapped to Johnston who was standing unmarked ten yards out from the goal and with only Clarke to beat sent wide. At the other end McBride tested Wavish who threw out and later Forsyth sent wide. Valentine got away after Clarke had cleared from Eaton and sending in a fine shot Wavish just managed to save and again had to throw away when pressed. Li Wai-tong tried a fast shot that was too high. Valentine was again conspicuous on Scotland's left wing and his centre should have been improved upon but Johnston ballooned over the bar. The Rest's forward line got moving and Li tested Clarke, who was safe. Later the same player was almost through following a bad miskick by Wheeler, but Wynne cutting across just got to the ball in time. Half time, no score.

Within three minutes of the restart the Rest were one up, Li Wai-tong putting the finishing touch to a smart movement on the left by beating Clarke with a fast cross shot that the latter hardly saw. Wavish had to come out at the other end to save from McBride who had trickily beaten the defence but unfortunately he over-kicked and Wavish got to it first. The Rest forward line again got away and Chan Kwong-tu hit the inside of the upright with Clarke beaten to the wide. The ball bounced out and Johnston relieved by sending over. The Rest were now having the majority of the game. McKelvie got in front of a straight shot by Leung Yuk-tong that looked all the way a scorer. Immediately after Charlesworth sent behind in endeavouring to centre. A visit to the other end by Scotland's forward line saw McBride test Wavish. From the clearance Mair handled a shot from Mitchell just outside the penalty area; Mitchell taking the kick missed the upright by inches. Leung Yuk-tong conceded a corner and Wheeler again sent behind from the free kick, but the resulting shot was eventually sent behind by Keys. Duncan sent McBride away and that player grazed the upright; immediately after the same player had hard luck with a "Daisy Cutter." The Rest forward line again attacked but with Charlesworth offside the final whistle went leaving The Rest winners of a very clean game by one goal to none.

Comment.

It would not be fair to single out any individual player for comment in a team that did remarkably well against such a strong combination as the Scottish team were up against, and they are to be congratulated on keeping the score so low. For The Rest Li Wai-tong was the outstanding forward. Eaton although playing well in midfield had left his "shooting boots" at home. The whole half back line played well together, Macklesworth adapting himself to a strange position at left half conspicuously. Wheeler at right back was not too safe, miskicking very badly on several occasions; he however improved late in the second half. Wavish in goal did all that was required of him. Wynne who captained The Rest team was of course his usual self at left back.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

League—Division I.

Club v. Surreys, Club ground. China "A" v. Kowloon, Soekumpoo ground.

Kick-off at 4.30 p.m.

Division II.

China "A" v. Surreys Res., Soekumpoo ground.

St. Joseph's "A" v. Club Res., Club ground.

Kick-off at 3 p.m. sharp.

The Second Division game between St. Joseph's "B" and the Drums will not take place as the former are unable to raise a team and have therefore conceded the points to The Drums.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

League—Division I.

Champions (Surreys) v. The Rest, Club ground; kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

Owing to some of The Rest players not being able to turn out the forward line will have to be re-arranged. Presumably Forsyth of the Club and Johnston of the Police

will be asked to play in place of Austin and Hayes. I understand that the Drum and Pipe Band of the Surrey Regiment will be present that afternoon by kind permission of Col. Bates and Officers. At the conclusion of the game the Cup and medals will be presented to the winners and runners-up, by Mrs. Luard (wife of the G.O.C.)

LOCAL RACING.

THIRD EXTRA MEET STARTS TO-DAY.

This morning the weather gave promise of a successful race meeting at Happy Valley.

At 3 p.m. to-day, the third extra meeting of the season will start and the first saddling will be at 2.30 p.m. On Monday, the second day's racing will be held, starting at the same time.

TENNIS SUCCESS.

HONGKONG PLAYERS WIN AT CANTON.

At the provincial meeting of Kwangtung just completed in Canton, reports the "China News," Ng Sze-kwong, formerly oen tennis champion of Hongkong, won the singles tournament and Ho Ka-lau, another C.R.C. player who has performed creditably in this year's H.K.C.C. tournament, was third. Together they also won the doubles.

South China A.A. won the football competition and the following won places in the running events:—Lam Yuk-ying, Peter Young, Leung Ying-wah, Kam Fook, Chan Chun-sang and Chan Kam-woon. Of the star performers in the South China football team, the following took part in the contest at Canton:—Lau Hing-cheung, Lai Yuk-tat, Wong Sui-wah, Leung Yuk-tong, Li Wai-tong, Pang Kam-wing, Suen Kam-shun, Ng Kam-chuen and Choy Ping-fan.

The provincial meeting at Canton was also for the purpose of choosing candidates to represent China at the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympiad at Manila.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

The Cheung Chau Government School's third annual athletic sports are to be held on the football ground, Cheung Chau (Dumbell) Island at 1.00 p.m. on Saturday, April 18.

Mr. E. Ralphs is President and Mr. Lam Pak-to honorary secretary. Sub-Inspector Lane is one of the starters and Mr. L. M. Whyte a judge.

BILLIARDS TOURNEY.

At the V.R.C. on Thursday night, P. Yanovich defeated J. Thomas in the third round of the billiards championship by 800 points to 541. The highest break in the tournament to date is 75, made by Yanovich in the second round when he defeated Lt. Col. F. S. Montague Bates.

The next match will be played on Tuesday evening, at six, between Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-chung, the winner to meet Yanovich. In the top bracket, E. W. Spry and S. C. Kwok have reached the semi-final.

BOXING.

According to the latest advice, C.P.O. Jim Carlisle, the local champion, is unlikely to be pitted against the French boxer, Andre Dupre who was to have come up for a bout under the auspices of the Boxing Association. Dupre's terms are considered unacceptable.

SHIP'S FIRST AID.

On and after January 1, 1926, every candidate for a certificate of competency of any grade as Master or Mate will be required to produce a certificate issued by the St. John Ambulance Association, the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, the St. Patrick's Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross Society, the London County Council, the Glamorgan County Council, the Leith Nautical College or other approved body or by a medical officer of one of H.M.'s ships, to the effect that he has passed examination in First Aid to the injured.

In order to enable candidates to qualify in Hongkong for this certificate the Assistant Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brides has arranged for lectures in First Aid to be given at the Sailors' Home, 289, Des Voeux Road, West, Hongkong, at 5.15 p.m. of the first and third Fridays of every month commencing August 7, and examinations will be held periodically.

An inclusive fee of \$5 will be charged for the lectures and examination. A limited number of the general public will be allowed to attend these lectures, and application should be made to Mr. E. Ralphs, Education Department, for permission.

COMPANY MEETING.

SIMPLEX PLASTER CO., LTD.

The first annual meeting of shareholders in the Simplex Plaster Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road. Mr. D. H. Blake presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1924 have been in your possession for some time, and I will, as usual, with your permission, take them as read.

Your Directors regret that the results of the year's working, have not been as favourable as anticipated when the Company was formed. The loss that has been sustained is, however, comparatively small and has been caused by a series of events which could not have been anticipated by the General Managers.

You will note in the Balance Sheet that the Land is put down at cost price, viz.: \$14,000. Mr. Wong Kwok-shuen shortly after he had acquired the land for the Company, received a tentative offer for it of \$120,000, and states that now it is probably worth at least \$50,000, so that the \$14,000 appearing in the Balance Sheet may be taken as a very conservative valuation.

The assembly of the machinery was completed the latter part of May and the factory started operations the first week in June, so the period of operation from the date the machinery started working to the end of the year is only seven months instead of a full year. As this year is the first of the Company's activities, the comparatively heavy organization expenses and the expenses incurred in securing designs, connections and personnel affect the Company in the future.

When the Company started operations the General Managers anticipated finding it necessary to work the plant night and day to fulfil the large contract for plaster which had been made with the Kowloon Tong Company. However, delay was experienced by the Kowloon Tong Company in securing sufficient sites on which to build, and they have not been able to complete the number of houses anticipated.

Plaster was supplied for approximately forty houses instead of one hundred and sixty-six houses which the Kowloon Tong anticipated finishing by the end of December last. If this contract for plaster had been completed, your Directors no doubt would have had a much more favourable Balance Sheet to present. However, ninety old houses have now been completed, and fifty of these will be ready for plaster within the near future. The major portion of the benefits which the Company will derive from the contract will, however, accrue to the Company this year.

A few months after the plant started operations, our plaster expert, whose services had been secured at considerable expense to the Company, became ill and found it necessary to leave the Colony. His departure caused delay in the development of the Company's export business, the intricacies of which can only be accomplished by one with considerable experience in the manufacture of gypsum products. However, it gives me pleasure to report that the Company has since secured another expert, whose experience in gypsum industries even surpasses that of our former plant manager, and we hope this year will see our export trade firmly established.

I have pleasure to further report the establishment of a department for the manufacture of ornamental fibrous plaster under the departmental management of Professor (Tiro Tavarelli), who has been a professor of Ceramics in one of the Universities at Rome, and who is thoroughly informed with all the details pertaining to this industry. The Company has established workshops for this department at Ngau Shi Wai, and has already received contracts for ornamental plaster work from several architects and from one of the largest local shipping companies. Your Directors have every reason to believe this department will grow to considerable proportions and will be greatly beneficial to the Company.

The General Managers in conjunction with the plant manager have recently designed and made a machine for the manufacture of what is commonly known as "sheet rock." This is a large flat sheet of gypsum plaster with asbestos paper covering, finch thick by 24 inches wide, and from 12 to 14 feet long. This will no doubt prove exceedingly satisfactory for Chinese types of houses, owing to the cheapness of the material itself and its great adaptability. Instead of plastering internal brickwalls of Chinese dwellings, one inch wide wood lurring strips placed 24 inches apart and extending from floor to ceiling, are nailed directly to the brickwork. Sheet rock slabs are then nailed to the lurring strips and

JAPAN'S NAVY.

A FIRST CLASS CRUISER LAUNCHED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Kobe, April 10. The first class cruiser Koko has been launched at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

TRIPLE TREATY?

(Reuter's Service.)

HARBIN, April 10.

Biron Goto has gone to Tokyo. He informed the Press that he favours a triple alliance between Russia, Japan and Germany on a commercial principle.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

HOPE HAMPTON IN "STARDUST."

What is declared to be "one of the most powerful screen dramas of the season" will be shown at the Queen's Theatre to-day when "Stardust" commences an engagement of three days.

Hope Hampton is the star of this production, which was filmed under the direction of Hobart Henley. "Stardust" is based on Fanny Hurst's novel of the same name, Anthony Paul Kelly having prepared the scenario.

It is a fascinating human interest story of Lily Becker, the Lily off-shoot of an onion family, who, misunderstood and derided for her love of music, flees from the trying environment of her home to the big city, where she struggles for an operatic career and finds tragedy and love, romance and adventure.

James Rennie, of stage fame, appears opposite Miss Hampton as her leading man in the rôle of a struggling young composer, Noel Tearle, who played a leading part in "Over the Hill," portrays the rôle of Albert Penny, the shallow, overbearing husband to whom Lily is tragically mismatched. Others prominent in the cast are Edna Ross, Thomas Maguire, Iris Mary Foy, Charles Musset, Vivian Ogden, Ashley Buick, George Humbert, Gladys Wilson and Charles Wellesley.

The story is one of strong emotions and is not without thrills as well as deft touches of humour. A vivid train wreck, in which the despicable Albert Penny is killed, provides one of the most gripping scenes in this production.

"Stardust" was many months in the making, was filmed on the elaborate scale and is heralded by Associated First National as one of the most interesting attractions of the year.

The vertical joints between the sheets are covered with small metal or wood bendings. Paint or colour wash can then be applied to the exposed surface of the sheet rock, and the final result is a beautiful paneled room at a much less cost than if native plaster were used.

There is a considerable amount of prospective business for the Company to be had in the Colony in connection with the new buildings now under construction, and several large contracts for plaster work have already been promised to the Company through the General Managers. This, together with a fair proportion of the other available work to be had and the development of our export business, will enable the Company, no doubt, to place before you next year a highly satisfactory report.

I think I have now touched all the points on which you require information, and I now beg to propose that the Reports and Accounts as presented, be adopted and passed. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer questions from shareholders to the best of my ability.

Mr. E. D. Shank seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. B. Shank moved that during the absence of Mr. C. E. H. Peavis from the Colony, Mr. D. H. Blake act on his behalf as Director.

Mr. E. D. Shank seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Wong Kwok-shuen proposed that the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede and Mr. E. D. Shank be re-elected Directors.

Mr. Chan Pek-chun seconded, and this was carried.

The Chairman moved that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors.

Mr. E. D. Shank seconded, and the motion was carried. Those present were: Mr. D. H. Blake, (Chairman), Messrs. Chan Pek-chun, C. B. Shank, E. D. Shank, Wong Kwok-shuen (Directors); Messrs. S. H. Langston, Mak Tat-huen and A. R. F. Raven.

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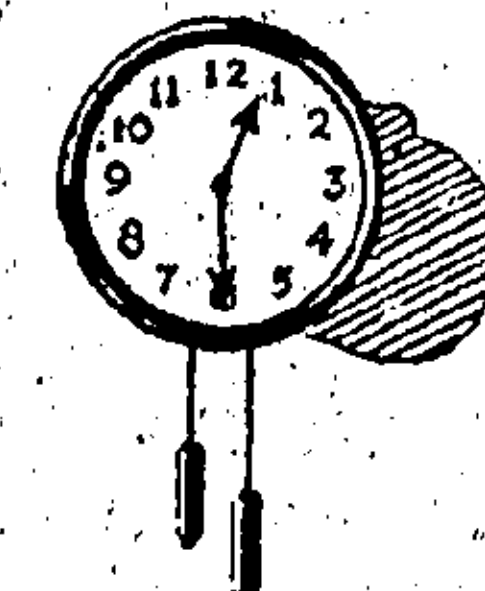
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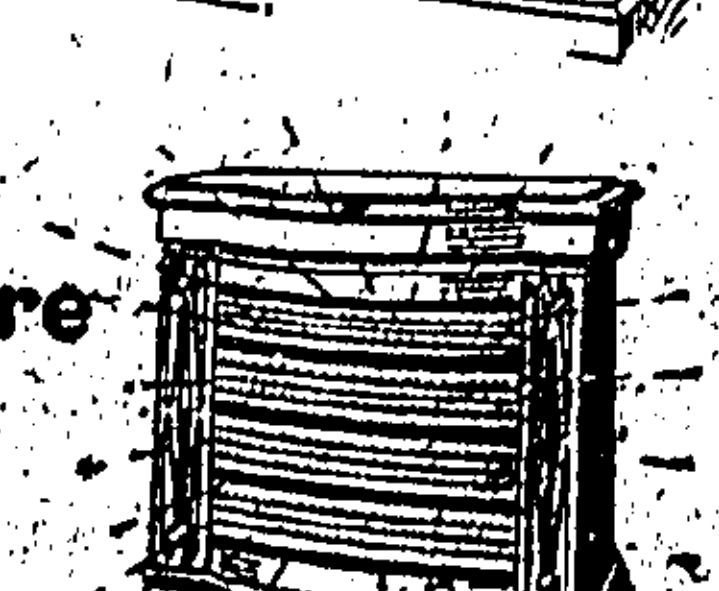
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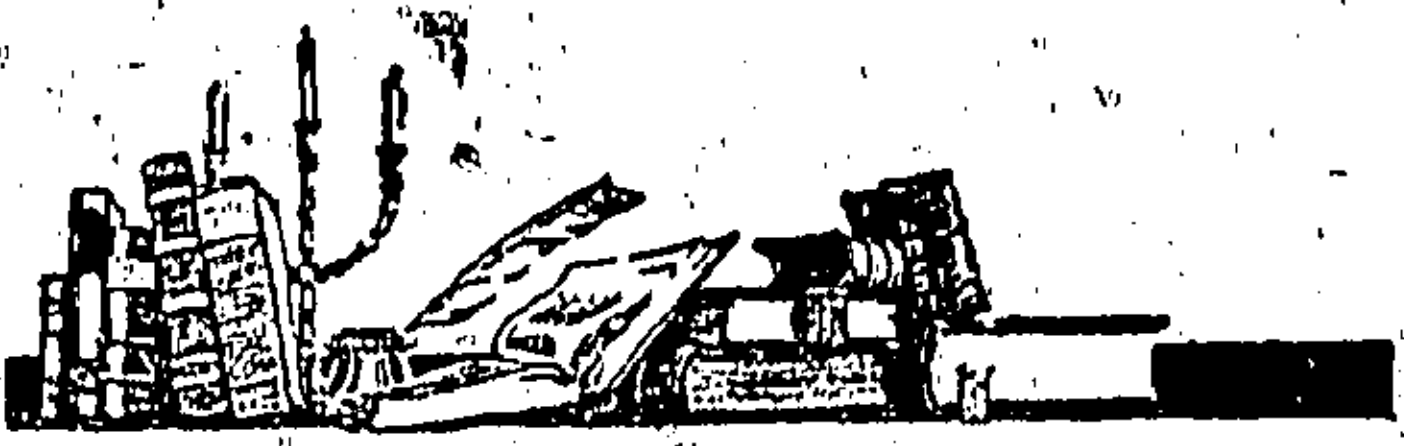
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BOOKS

A LIFE STORY.

ARTHUR LYNCH'S RECORD.

Poet, novelist, philosopher, scientist, soldier and Member of Parliament, Colonel Lynch, in this story of his life, presents a stirring account of the various people he has met in the forty odd countries he has lived and travelled in, together with a vivid description, not untouched with humour, of scenes in which history was being made, and his share in the making.

Born in Australia of Scottish and Irish parentage, Arthur Lynch seemed destined for the cosmopolitanism which marked his career. Of weak physique, a Spartan training and determined self-will enabled him in his youth to compete with the leading men in the "rummy world" of that day—Frank Hewitt and J. G. Harris among them. At Melbourne University, where he took a degree, he acquired a taste for mathematics and science. For universities in general he has little admiration; he calls Oxford and Cambridge "Little Bethells of learning." From Melbourne he went to Berlin University and there came under the influence of Helmholtz, with him forming an enduring friendship. Some caustic criticisms of Bismarck and the Kaiser are in this section of the book dealing with Germany.

In London the first attempt of Colonel Lynch at authorship proved discouraging financially, but he soon found himself in a wide circle of poets and philosophers, prophets and politicians. It was about this time he unsuccessfully contested Galway at the General Election,

word having gone forth from the Church that he was to be opposed. Following a stay in Paris he was sent by the "Evening News" as War Correspondent to Ashanti in the expedition against King Prempeh. The "Evening News" led him to the "Daily Mail" under Alfred Harmsworth, for whom he acted as Paris Correspondent. He afterwards travelled in the Near East.

Followed then the Boer War, and the principles of Colonel Lynch led him to side actively against the British Crown. His adventures in South Africa, and his association with Kruger, Botha, De Wet, and others, make fascinating reading. His trial in London, sentence to death, reprieve to imprisonment for life and subsequent release, is also well told.

A Parliamentary vacancy occurring shortly afterwards in West Wales, Arthur Lynch was returned for that constituency after a tough fight. His association with Parliament gave him an opportunity for some scathing comments on politics and politicians.

The Great War finds him on the side of the Allies, rendering good service, and here, again, he throws most illuminating side lights upon great events.

"My Life Story" is that of a man of high ideals, of unflinching courage and of one who is unflinching to sacrifice prospects to principles. It naturally follows he has made bitter enemies and steel-clashed friends. In his philosophical study, "Ethics," he states that the main-principles of human action should be truth, energy and sympathy. Colonel Arthur Lynch's autobiography shows him to be a man possessed of these virtues in no small degree, and one comes to the last chapter of his work with regret.

—P. T. L.
"My Life Story," Arthur Lynch, John Long Ltd., 15s.

SHORT STORIES. A BOOK THAT GRIPS.

["The Real Motive," Dorothy Canfield, John Long, Ltd., Haymarket, London—2s. 6d.]

There is perhaps no more difficult task that the would-be fiction writer can set himself than to undertake the writing of a good short story book. If his object be but to entertain for the moment, what he may consider success can be achieved without more than a superficial knowledge, on his part, of the motives actuating the response to their environment of his fellow men but should the sole aim of the short story writer be to entertain merely for the moment? Should it be even the most important?

One answer is of course, that it all depends on the mood one is in and whilst admitting that due consideration must be given to this important factor it must always be borne in mind that the stamp of a good book is that it will capture the imagination, if necessary, in spite of oneself.

The real test comes when a short story book is picked up by the reader with the intention of ascertaining if he really wants to read or not. It is here that the cleavage between the two styles is more clearly marked. A story written for the moment may achieve its object and be laid aside for the next but a story which forces from one the ejaculation "There's a bit of me in this character and a bit of somebody else in that," will lead one almost unconsciously to the next story in order that the reader may test whether the psychological insight with which the author wrote the first is peculiar to that one or is continued in new characterisations and settings.

This latest book from the pen of Dorothy Canfield must be classed with the latter, for the author, with insight which is only equalled by attractiveness of style, portrays under exceptional circumstances perhaps, but none the less real for that, men and women who might be met in the street of almost any town or city. However different in plot and circumstance the stories may be they have running through them the constantly recurring note of reality.

The reader is simply carried off his feet by the emotional experiences of the country tradesman who to the outside world was the

THE SOURCES OF CHINESE ART.

We look back on a period of more than four thousand years with a feeling of wonder at the achievement of the Chinese in the arts of peace, and the light gradually dawns upon us when we begin to slowly realise the sources upon which the Chinese artist could draw. There is not in all of China a mountain, a plain, river, grove or wood that is not hallowed by some legend or poetic tale. And besides, intimately connected with the idea of immortality, thus, as it can easily be seen, there is an abundance of evidence of the intense hold that many of these places had for the Chinese, for there their great sages and leaders were wont to be surrounded by disciples, whom they taught, and to whom they gave laws that are still in use to-day.

And so, in brief, the artists of China, though careless, or rather caring less for material reward, but with hearts on fire with zeal for their craft, imparted to their work a "spirituality," a certain something difficult to define. This was wholly independent of the medium employed, it mattered not whether it was a block of jade, porcelain, bronze or anything, the rhythmic vitality of its beauty, its force is left, and once felt it is never again forgotten. It is like when one has touched a piece of Sixteenth Century velvet for the first time; one never again forgets the feel of the texture—never.—Ralph. M. Chait in The Antiquarian.

embodiment of self-satisfaction, but in whose heart raged a battle between reason and the black demon of jealousy. None the less strikingly dramatic in intensity are the events leading up to the return of memory to Matthew Warren and his concealment of that fact. Clever, socially accomplished and with a reputation which was gradually growing there was every indication that a brilliant future lay before him. It was thought that his was an incurable case when he elected to spend the remainder of his days in the humble capacity of a gardener but in this voluntary capacity, he attained, with a full knowledge of the heritage which was his, to the peace and happiness, he desired.

None the less gripping because of simplicity of theme are other stories dealing with family life in the telling of which the authoress is particularly at home.

—E. R. P.

"STELLA" DEFIANT. A MODERNIST ON THE POST WAR SPIRIT.

["Stella Defiant," by Clare Sheridan, Duckworth and Co., Henrietta St. London, W. O. 2, Price 7/6.]

The mutual love and understanding existing between an Irish girl cosmopolitan and a Moslem Oriental is "hardly an inspiring theme on which to hang a story" but Stella was not an ordinary Irish girl—a great deal of her life had certainly been spent there and she showed by the part that she played in her country's affairs when acts of inhumanity were almost of daily occurrence that she was a true daughter of Ireland, but it was ordained by reason of the circumstances under which she came into the world, that there should be a struggle between entirely different factors within her. Mehmet Aaly Bey, first secretary to the Turkish Embassy, too, was no ordinary Oriental but a man of great spiritual force and an understanding of freedom, justice and destiny.

These parts of the story which are not concerned with the love affair of Stella and Aaly deal chiefly with diplomatic intrigue, many of the characters whose affairs call for passing interest being Irish Revolutionary and Communist agents. The main appeal of the book, however, is fairly obviously intended to be its modernism—the description of the hectic excitement of a post-war world where laws and public opinion no longer restrain and social forms have lost their meaning and once the desirability of introducing the play of sexual emotion is admitted, little fault can be found with the way in which it has been treated.

In a book centring chiefly around the meeting of East and West it follows as a natural consequence that there should be written something in prophetic vein about the future of these civilisations.

"Over there," she said, "every night, when the daylight fades, you can see a fiery glow—in the West. And they will try to take my son, Aaly, they will try to take him for the fiery glow. And he will be

worth taking because they only want the young and the strong, and he will be beautiful for sacrifice—it would be more courageous of him not to go. There's nothing glorious about war; it's vanity of man to think it's glorious to die in war."

Aaly said: "He will not be safer in the East than in the West. Soon all the dominated peoples of the world are going to try to free themselves from foreign yoke; and as soon as the situation enters upon its final phase, the Orient will intervene with all its vigour. Western civilisation has proved a monstrous failure, and it is for the Orient to prove itself the eternal cradle of new ideas. I assure you the Orient will not fall in its duty. Already it is preparing with mystical humility, to shoulder the ruined destinies of the world, and for the hundredth time to point out the way of salvation. Every religious creed and philosophy that has dominated the world has come from the East. Never has a spiritual consciousness arisen in the West. Your son may have to sacrifice his life for the East, as for the West; there is no safety for him anywhere in the world. Pray only that he may not make his sacrifice in vain."

It is on this prophetic note, that the book closes with Stella and her boy facing an unknown future which Allah must decide.

—E. R. P.

SOURCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Mithraism came from Persia, where it seems to have been flourishing for about six hundred years, the cult reaching Rome about 70 B. C. It spread through the Empire and extended to Great Britain. Remains of Mithraic monuments have been discovered at York, Chester and other places. Mithra was believed to be a great Mediator between God and man. His birth took place in a cave on December 25. He was born of a virgin. He travelled far and wide; he had twelve disciples; he died in the service of humanity. He was buried, but rose again from the tomb. His resurrection was celebrated with great rejoicing. His great festivals were the Winter Solstice and the Vernal Equinox—Christmas and Easter. He was called Saviour, and sometimes figured as a Lamb. People were initiated into his cult through Baptism. Sacramental feasts were held in his remembrance.

No one need think that the Mithraic cult was known to the Persians only. It was a universal cult in the East, and was known to all nations of antiquity by different names. The Greeks knew it as the cult of Dionysus or of Apollo; the Romans as that of Hercules; the Syrians called it after Adonis and Attis; the Egyptians knew it as Osiris, Isis and Horus; it was the Bael and Astarte of the Babylonians and Carthaginians.

The writers of the Gospel-story of Jesus were influenced by the cult of the sun-worshippers.

The reverence for the Cross has been borrowed from the Sun-worshippers.

Before the introduction of the Cross, the Fish was a Christian symbol of the faithful. This fish represented Jesus, and the early tomb inscriptions of mediaeval days bore the Fish and not the Cross. The Gospels cannot explain the why and how of the Fish symbol, excepting that Jesus ate fish. But the Sun-scripture can. The Sun passes the Zodiacal sign Pisces—the Fish—in February, Christ, as a Sun-god, must be symbolized by the Fish!

Another proof that Christianity laid its foundation on the sun-worship, is the tonsure of the Monks. The single life of Jesus might encourage monasticism, but not the shaving of the crown of the head. Even St. Paul is silent about it. Sun-worship can alone explain it. Mithraism had its monks and nuns, as Tertullian admits, with the tonsure in honour of the disc of the Sun. To be shorn of hair is, doubtless, a sign of asceticism; but it is the form of the tonsure—the round bare place on the head of the Romish priests and monks, formed by shaving the hair, that bears a resemblance to the disc of the sun.

["From 'Sources of Christianity' by Khwajeh Kamal-ud-Din (2/6) published by the 'Islamic Review,' Woking, England.]

The death of Dr. Sigerson at an advanced age robs Ireland of the doyen of her men of letters. His best known book, "Bards of the Gael and Gaul," was published by T. Fisher Unwin in 1907. Ten years later a revised and enlarged edition was issued by the same house, and at a cheaper price. It will be remembered that his daughter, Dora Sigerson, was also a poet and she became the wife of Clement K. Shorter, Editor of The Sphere.

THE BRILLIANT METEOR OF COMEDY

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— in —

"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"



Scene from "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES" A WARNER BRUS CLASSIC of the Screen

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STARTING WEDNESDAY NEXT

REMEMBER THE DATE

WORLD THEATRE

FILMS.

"THREE WEEKS."

FAMOUS BRITISH NOVELIST
AIDED IN FILMING STORY.

Elinor Glyn has long been one of the most popular novelists writing in English. Of recent years her popularity has been greatly increased by her incursion into motion pictures. "Six Days," the original motion picture scenario, which she wrote for Goldwyn, was one of the most successful productions of the season. At the time that film was being made, Goldwyn Pictures Corporation concluded an arrangement with her by which her most famous novel, "Three Weeks," was to be pictured by them. The contract called for her presence at the studio while the picture was being made to assist Alan Crosland in directing it. The result was one of the most enthralling of romantic love stories which the films have seen. It will be the attraction at the World Theatre, for four days, beginning to-day.

The continuity was prepared by Carey Wilson, an associate editor on Goldwyn's scenario staff, from Mrs. Glyn's own scenario, and is faithful to the original story, which leaped into instant popularity upon its publication, fifteen years ago. The novel has had a continuously steady sale ever since, and has made Elinor Glyn's name a household word not alone in English-speaking countries, but throughout the world.

Alan Crosland was selected by Goldwyn officials to direct the filming of "Three Weeks" because of his remarkable success in creating on the screen the romantic atmosphere demanded by this novel. Two of his greatest previous achievements were the filming of Blasco Ibanez's "Queen of Women" and Stanley Weyman's romantic tale of ancient France, "Under the Red Robe," for Cosmopolitan.

The "Three Weeks" settings were designed by Cedric Gibbons, art director at the Goldwyn studios, and are a radical departure from the usual motion picture sets. He has eliminated all

detail in design, simplifying them as much as possible, giving just enough detail to suggest the mood wished for. Where art directors in the past have filled their sets with palms, jardinières, brass beds and many other articles of furniture to denote wealth or luxury in their big scenes, Mr. Gibbons has done away with all these cluttering objects and gives just a suggestion of luxury. As a result, the "Three Weeks" settings are most unusual and artistic. They give the imagination just enough to work upon at the same time leaving it free to follow the dramatic and sensational story.

The photography was placed in charge of John J. Murnaghan, the most experienced cameraman

the entire field of motion picture photography. He has worked in entire sympathy with Director Crosland and deserves much credit for the splendid photography to be found in this picture.

Production officials at the Goldwyn studio gave Director Crosland a great cast of players. The role of the Queen was entrusted to a comparative newcomer to pictures, Aileen Pringle, because she is the living image of the Queen described by Mrs. Glyn in her novel. Miss Pringle has been seen in a number of Goldwyn productions and has always given excellent characterizations. She photographs well, and has a personality which is always convincing. The role of the young Englishman whom the Queen selects as her lover, he has acted the leading role in Goldwyn's Marshall Neilan picture, "The Rendezvous," and Victor Seastrom's first American made picture, "Name the Man" in both of which he won signal honours. Others in the cast are John Sainpolis, noted character actor; Stuart Holmes, Mitchell Lewis, Dale Fuller, Robert Cain, Nigel de Brulier, H. Reeves-Smith, long prominent on the stage in both London and New York, now making his first appearance in film; Helen Dunbar, Alan Crosland, Jr., the five-year-old son of the director of "Three Weeks," Claire de Lore and others.

Nagel was cast for the role of Paul, the young Englishman whom the Queen selects as her lover. He has acted the leading role in Goldwyn's Marshall Neilan picture, "The Rendezvous," and Victor Seastrom's first American made picture, "Name the Man" in both of which he won signal honours. Others in the cast are John Sainpolis, noted character actor; Stuart Holmes, Mitchell Lewis, Dale Fuller, Robert Cain, Nigel de Brulier, H. Reeves-Smith, long prominent on the stage in both London and New York, now making his first appearance in film; Helen Dunbar, Alan Crosland, Jr., the five-year-old son of the director of "Three Weeks," Claire de Lore and others.

The story of the Queen of Sardania, wife of Constantine II, whose dissolute behaviour has driven her from him, and her subsequent love affair with Paul Verdayne, a young Englishman sent to Switzerland by his parents to break off an unwelcome attachment, is too well known to call for a detailed synopsis. How Paul is made acquainted with a new sense of life and beauty, through his relationship with the Queen, whose identity is unknown to him, forms the thesis of the picture as well as the novel. It is one of the greatest love stories of modern English literature and has been transposed to the film with a vividness and warmth of reality which have made it one of the most successful years.

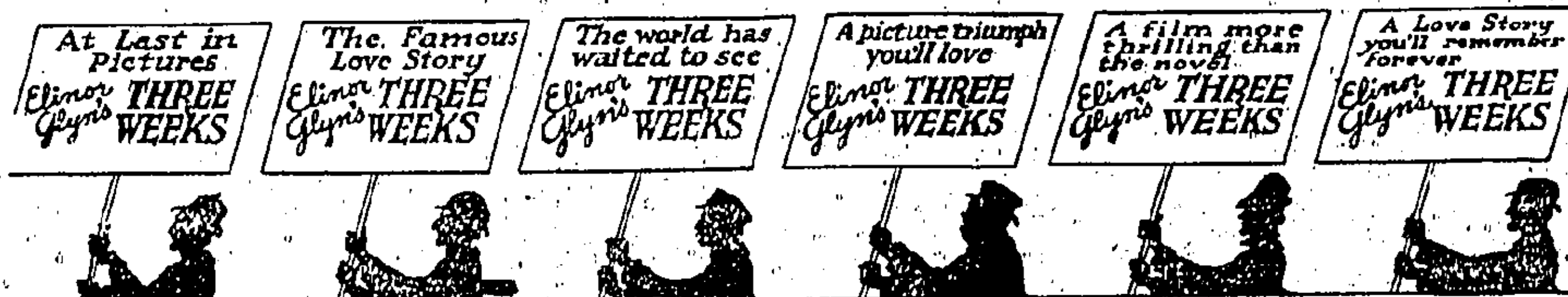
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bevelled glass doors, Dressing Tables
with bevelled mirrors, Marble Top
Washstands, Chests of drawers, Tables,
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Ornaments, etc. etc. etc. 100 Cooking
Utensils, Cutlery and Glassware.

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WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1925,
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at No. 5 Highburgh Terrace,
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A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On View from Tuesday, the 14th
April, 1925.

LAMMERT BROS.,
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The Tyrie	1725
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Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	397
MAINLAND.	
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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WORLD OF SPORT.**RACING.****SHANGHAI'S THIRD EXTRA MEETING.**

The North China Daily News of
March 30 reports:—

Throughout Friday there were
ominous rumours that the third
extra meeting of the Shanghai
Race Club was to be postponed,
because the turf already had
suffered severely and it was
thought it would be utterly ruined
before the big May meeting.
However, in spite of the feeling
almost of reverence which local
Clerks of the Course have for their
precious grass, there are obvious
reasons why races should be run
on the advertised days if it is in
any way possible to hold them.
So, as Friday remained generally
fair, the races duly were run on
Saturday and it proved to be
another most interesting meeting.
The sub-griffins continued to
provide such excellent sport and
performed so meritoriously that
one heard several men suggesting
that almost it is better now to go
in for sub-griffins than the auction
animals.

The card opened with a hurdle
race for spring sub-griffins. There
was only one amongst the entry of
20 who could be guaranteed to race
over obstacles, he being that glutton
for work, Captain Cattle, so the
race was counted a walk-over for
him, and it was. Awful Bold, in
the capable hands of the premier
jockey, made far the better show-
ing up to the last hurdle, for he
jumped splendidly and gained
quite a lot of distance at each
hurdle, so that it seemed he might
be upset calculations, but he had not
the speed to shake off the favourite
when the latter came up in the
straight, and Captain Cattle won
very easily, whilst Uncle Sol finished
a distance behind. Awful Bold,
with the rest nowhere.

Heinzler took Battletree out
in front for the Ayr Steeplechase
and made all the running, but
again it was a case of insufficient
speed for the finish. Hughes had
been nursing Chesterfield judiciously
and, bringing him up round the
bend, caught the leader over the
last jump. Battletree made a
gallant effort and succeeded once
more in getting his head in front,
but it was hopeless, for Chester-
field strode by to win without
difficulty by three lengths. The
Young Bird was a poor third.

In some ways it was a pity that
such a promising young jockey as
Brodie surrendered a good mount
like Light Hand, in his own
colours, but he gave in to the
arguments of several and secured
Brand to ride the pony for the
Dundee Plate, half a mile. The
most-fancied ones all were well
away and there was a fine finish.
Light Hand held the lead all
through the last furlong, but every
inch of the way was disputed and
finally he only just beat Talisman
by a head and Brackenfield an-
other head, in the smart time of
59.4/5 sec.

Ten of the 1924 sub-griffins
went out for the Edinburgh
Handicap, one mile. The big
Larchcroft, carrying top weight,
showed the way all round,
but Sweet Sensation got on

SENSATION IN TENNIS WORLD.

In addition to the tennis suspen-
sions recently mentioned, a further
sensation has been caused in the
tennis world by the Lawn Tennis
Association extending the suspen-
sion of Helmore to December. He
will only be re-instated as an
amateur if he supplies full informa-
tion by May in connection with
the expenses of the team which
went to Paris.

The Association has also written
to the remaining members of the
team, namely, A. H. Fyze, H. M.
Jacob, of India, Sharpe, the leading
member of Queen's Club, Higgs,
a member of the British team who
visited Bermuda, Eames, of Surrey
County, Von Brann, the Swedish
International, and the Misses
Ridley and Stevens, requiring them
to give a written undertaking by
March 31 that they will deposit
their proportion of the expenses
with the Lawn Tennis Association.
The infliction of penalties is threat-
ened in the event of non-com-
pliance. This is interpreted to
mean suspension.

terms for the run in and again
there was a great battle, but
though Hend got every ounce out
of the challenger he failed by a
neck to get up. Title Deed was a
long way off in third.

That splendid pony, Coeur de
Leon, who without a doubt will
win out of the class, had the
easiest of victories in the Sub-
Griffin Derby. White Copper,
lying a handy third, seemed to be
the most likely one up to the last
quarter, but evidently he cannot
stay, for he faded right away.
Coeur de Leon was not asked for
an effort until the far stands, when
he came through the field as
though they were standing still
and romped in many lengths
ahead. Comedian came up in the
last furlong and seemed likely to
hold a place behind Salmon Trout,
but there was a late rush by Petty
Curry, who ran Comedian out of
it and finished a neck behind the
second. The time was remark-
ably good for such an easy win—
3 min. 17.2/5 sec.

Crucic brought off a good thing
by winning the handicap selling
race by one and a half lengths
from Dainy and another three
from The Decoy. He was very
well ridden by Brodie, who
handled him coolly and confident-
ly against some distinctly useful
opposition. There was no bid for
the winner. The Glasgow Handi-
cap, one mile, produced still
another thrilling finish. Zouave
led into the straight, but was over-
hauled first by White Knight and
then by Altai and the latter two
had a great tussle, Altai getting
up in the last few strides to win
by three-quarters of a length, and
Zouave beaten into third by twice
that.

A half-mile sprint again proved
the merits of the spring sub-griffins.
Baccarat, despite a 10 lb. penalty,
came out of the big field of 29 to
win in 59.2/5 sec., or better than
had been done by the old ponies,
the winner amongst whom had
only 5 lb. up. Receive Here was
second and Turicum third. Theatre-
land was not troubled to win the
mile race for the Dumfries Stakes
from Haggis and The Goshawk,
and the day finished with a com-
fortable win for Old Bill, who,
whilst of course the crowd danced
and shouted with joy, finished the
nine furlongs for the Perth Cup
one and a half lengths ahead of
Forestland, who was followed
home by Young Grey.



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cleaning in this, our new concrete Main
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Nei Chung Road (Happy Valley),
upper end of Race Course.

GOOD MANNERS AT TENNIS.**ETIQUETTE HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.**

The lawn-tennis novice has other
things to learn besides the actual
playing of the game. There is an
etiquette of the court which must
be observed by all who use public
parks and clubs if they wish to be
popular with other players.

Don't pass across the back of a
court while a game is in progress.
Any movement is apt to draw a
player's attention away from his
stroke and a mis-hit is the result.
Do not belittle your opponent's
winning shot by saying "Sorry" to
your partner, unless you have given
away the point by a really bad
stroke. Apologies are all very well
sometimes, but they become
monotonous when made after each
failure.

When your partner is serving re-
member that, as the most strenuous
work falls to his racket it is up to
you to keep him supplied with balls
and not leave him to wander all over
the court retrieving them for him-
self. At such a time it is also your
duty to keep your court free from
such obstructions.

If tennis balls are left lying about,
a nasty spill may be the result, and
also you lose the point if your oppo-
nent plays a return into the spare
ball and you fail to make a stroke.
Blaming your partner for the loss
of a game or set is bad form. It is
quite likely the result was affected
quite as much by your play as by
his.

Do not argue about the score; it
causes bad feeling. After all,
tennis is a game played for pleasure,
and it does not really matter if you
concede a point.

Committees expect that all players
will take the utmost care of the
courts. Do not slide about the
grass; it gets quite enough wear
without this.

If you accidentally displace some
grass in making a stroke, or make a
hole by digging in your heel, try
your best to smooth away the mark
and replace the turf.

After a game, if no one follows
you on the court you should shakeen
the net and not leave it taut, which
causes undue strain.
If you are using club balls, do
not leave them lying all over the
court. Either gather them up and
return them to the caretaker, or
leave them collected for the next
set of players.

When you are engaged in a game
of doubles, remember that your
partner, who may play a passing
game, is entitled to a fair share of
the play. A beginner playing up at
the net is apt to do a great deal of
poaching and tries to go for shots
which should be left for his, or her
partner to deal with.

Always be ready to play with
anyone, and do not consider yourself
above a game with someone who is
not quite so proficient as yourself.
It will give you a chance to help
another, and also you will be able
to practise shots which you dare not
attempt against a better-class
opponent.

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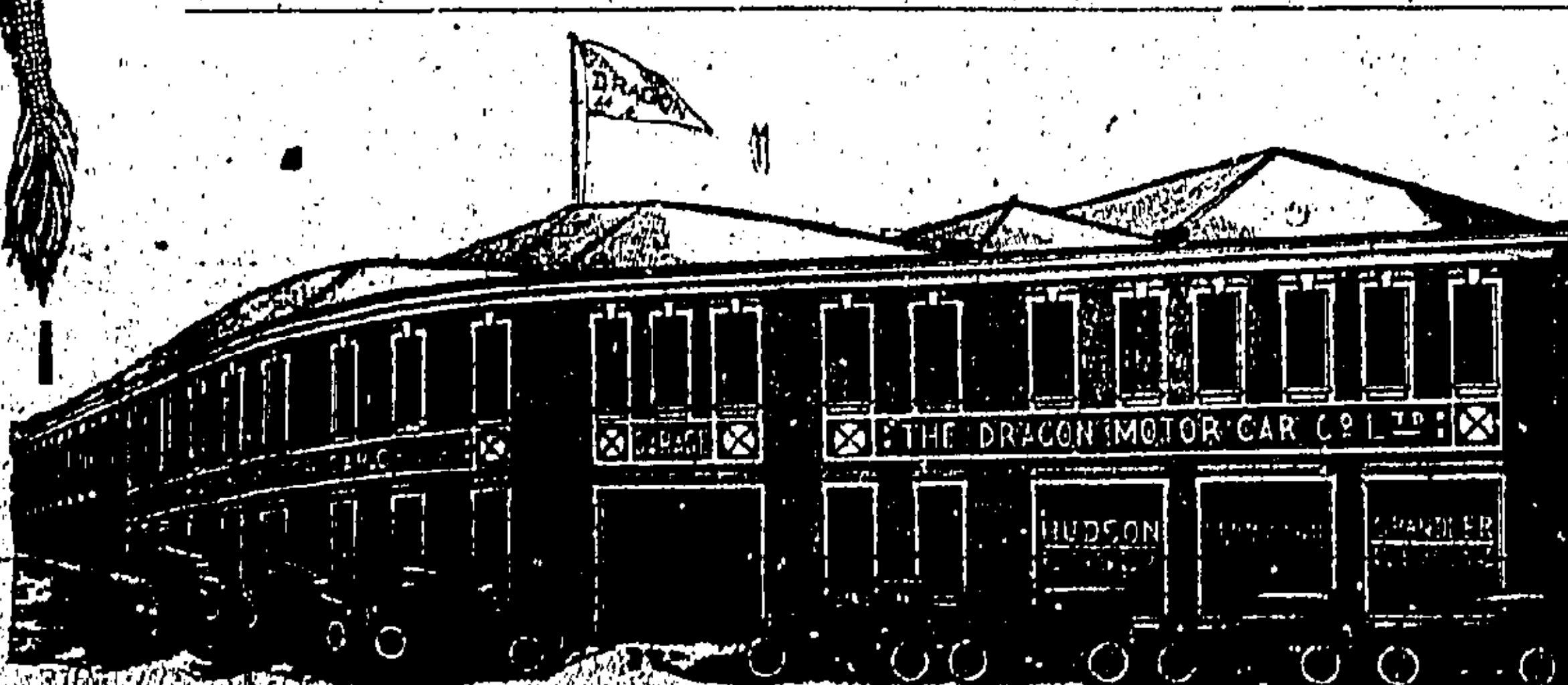
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